Sixth Series, Vol. XIV-No. 50

Thursday, May 04, 1978
Vaisakha 14, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I (16) (2)
3.8.78

(Fourth Session)

(Vol XIV contains Nos. 41—50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Rs. 4.00

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LOK SABHA

Thursday May 4, 1978/Vaisakha 14, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय राजदूतों का चयन

*968. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री निम्नलिखित की जानकारी दर्शानेवाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजदूतों में सरकारी अधिकारियों, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं, तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों और अन्य व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय राजदूतों के चयन के लिए कोई मानदण्ड अपनाया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उन राजदूतों के नाम और संख्या कितनी है, जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं; और

(घ) क्या भारतीय राजदूतों को भारतीय संस्कृति और भारतीय जनजीवन की विशेष जानकारी देने के लिए कोई स्थायी व्यवस्था की गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

952 LS—1.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

(ख) भारतीय राजदूतों का चयन विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा सभी संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है, खासकर संबंधित देश के साथ हमारे संबंधों के संदर्भ में सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति की उपयुक्तता। कोई भी पद स्थायी रूप से किसी एक वर्ग के लोगों के लिए नियत नहीं होता।

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के राजदूतों की संख्या छः है। उनके नामों की सूची सदन की मेज पर रखी गई है।

(घ) विदेश में तैनाती से पूर्व ब्रीफिंग के समय नामोद्दिष्ट राजदूतों को हमारे प्रतिनिधित्व की संगत बातों की जानकारी दी जाती है जिसमें हमारी सांस्कृतिक परम्परा से सम्बद्ध जानकारी शामिल है। सामान्यतः सभी मिशन-प्रमुखों से आशा की जाती है कि वे सम्बद्ध देश के जन-जीवन की जानकारी रखें।

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श्रेणी	संख्या	प्रतिशत
1. अफसर (भारतीय विदेश सेवा तथा अन्य सेवाओं के अधिकारी)	82	84.53%
2. टेक्नीक्रैट्स	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
3. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के व्यक्ति	—	11.34%
4. अन्य व्यक्ति	4	4.13%

सूची

1. श्री के० आर० नारायणन, राजदूत, चीन लोक गणराज्य ।
2. श्री एल० एन० रे, राजदूत, फिलीपीन ।
3. श्री छेदी लाल, राजदूत, पनामा ।
4. श्री डी० सी० मैनर्स, राजदूत, बहरीन ।
5. श्री के० सी० लालबुंगा, राजदूत, कोलम्बिया ।
6. श्री जी० जी० स्वेल, राजदूत, नार्वे ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है उसमें बताया गया है कि 97 राजदूतों में से 82 केवल सर्विंग आफिसर्स हैं और पब्लिक मेन केवल 11 हैं । मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से विनम्रतापूर्वक जानना चाहूंगा कि उनका किस प्रकार का अनुभव रहा है, विदेशों में जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से राजनेता गए हैं उनकी क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं और जो सर्विंग ब्यूरोक्रेट्स रहे हैं उनकी क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं । एक बात यह भी उन्होंने कही है कि विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री की संयुक्त राय से सम्पूर्ण उपयुक्तता को देख कर के उन का चयन होता है । यह जो उनकी राय है यह काफी अस्पष्ट है । क्या आपके सामने कुछ आब्जेक्टिव क्राइटीरियन, कुछ ऐसे मापदण्ड भी हैं जिनके कारण आप चुनते हैं या केवल अपनी व्यक्तिगत स्वेच्छाचारिता का ही उसमें परिपालन होता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, साल भर का अनुभव तो बड़ा खटटा-मीठा है । मेरा मतलब है कि अनुभव मिला-जुला है । कुछ अफसर अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन कुछ अफसर उतना अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

जहां तक गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों का ताल्लुक है उनकी नियुक्ति उनकी योग्यता देख कर की जाती है और कुल मिलाकर उनका काम बहुत अच्छा है । जब से मैंने इस मंत्रालय का भार संभाला है मैंने नौ प्रमुख गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों को प्रधान मंत्री की अनुमति से राजदूतों के पद पर नियुक्त किया है ।.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Political rehabilitation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लक्कप्पा जी, पुरानी बात छोड़ दें, कुछ नयी बात सोचें । कसौटी एक ही है कि व्यक्ति भारत का सच्चे अर्थों में प्रतिनिधित्व कर सके, अपनी कथनी और करनी से भारत की छवि को उजागर कर सके ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : देशभक्त हो ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह भी कहना जरूरी है कि देशभक्त हो ? देशभक्ति तो बुनियादी शर्त है और जिसे हम भेजते हैं वह देशभक्त हैं, हम यह मान कर चलते हैं ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों से परिपक्व मस्तिष्क के नेताओं को राजदूतों के पद पर स्थापित किया गया और जिस प्रकार से उनकी प्रगति है हम समझते हैं कि वह आगे भी बढ़ेगी ।

क्या विदेश मंत्री जी यह बता सकते हैं कि विश्व के विदेश मंत्रालयों से सार्वजनिक जीवन से, खास कर के बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्रों से सार्वजनिक जीवन से ज्यादा लोगों को भेजा जाता है और वह ज्यादा सफल होते हैं और इस प्रकार से हमारा जो अनुभव है वे बहुत कम है ? क्या इसको और बढ़ाएंगे ।. साथ-साथ में आपको बधाई देता हूं यह जानकारी देने के लिए कि हरिजन और गिरिजन बन्धुओं में से भी छः लोगों को राजदूतों के पद पर रखा गया है । क्या जनता सरकार इस संख्या को अगले वर्षों में बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न करेगी ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर पहले दूंगा। परिगणित जातियों और जन-जातियों के प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या अभी कम है। उसको और बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा प्रयत्न है कि उपयुक्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध हों और उन्हें भेजा जाय। इस संबंध में माननीय सदस्य भी मेरी सहायता कर सकते हैं। अगर वह अच्छे व्यक्तियों का नाम भेजें तो उन पर जरूर विचार किया जाएगा।

जहां तक और देशों का अनुभव है, हर एक देश की अलग-अलग परम्परा है, हमारी भी एक परम्परा है, यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि इंडियन फारेन सर्विस बिल्कुल निकम्मी है, उसका भी एक शानदार काम रहा है और उसमें भी ऐसे लोग रहे हैं जिन्होंने भारत का अच्छा प्रतिनिधित्व किया है लेकिन हमारा प्रयत्न है कि अधिक से अधिक गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति इस काम में आयें और उसी दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Is it the policy to appoint a person who is a tea-totaller? Will that factor be considered to be a relevant factor?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: To some extent, yes.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: An Ambassador is a person who 'lies' abroad. Of course, under the Janata Party rule based on Gandhian ideology, we would not like our Ambassadors to 'lie' abroad. So, what is the criteria for the appointment of an Ambassador —culture or agriculture, trade and commerce? In view of the expansion of the import and export trade, do you think that consultation with the Commerce Ministry is also necessary before appointing an Ambassador abroad?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When we appoint new Ambassadors all sides are taken into consideration. If there is a post of Commercial Secretary, naturally, the Commerce Ministry is being consulted.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Only a few publicmen have been appointed as Ambassadors. But may I know whether it is a fact—of course, I know that it is a fact—that the reports sent by these non-official publicmen to your Ministry relating to the developments in the country in which they are posted, have been looked with prejudice and not properly scrutinised. All the IFS personnel are prejudicial to them and they try to harass them? Will you protect these publicmen from the harassment of the IFS personnel.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Some of the non-officials have been given Cabinet ranks. Their reports are highly valued. I am getting their reports. As a Foreign Minister, I attach the highest importance to reports received from non-officials. I can assure my friend, Shri Vayalar Ravi, that if he decides to resign from Lok Sabha, I am prepared to appoint him as an Ambassador.

MR. SPEAKER: Good offer.

(*Interruptions*)

Retrenchment of workers in Iron Ore Mines

*969. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 815 on the 20th April, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the retrenchment orders have been given to the workers in some of the Iron Ore Mines in the country;

(b) if so, the number of workers who are served with such orders and the mines they belong to; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The workers in iron ore mines retrenched so far during 1978 include, inter alia, 1375 at Bailadila, 312 at Donimala; and 596 in Orissa Private Mines. The precise number of workers who may have to be laid off in iron ore mines will depend upon the actual shipments to Japan and other countries.

(c) The main reasons are the slump in export demand for iron ore due to the acute recession in the world steel industry, particularly Japan; heavy build up of iron ore stocks at the mines/rail heads/ports and mechanisation of mines.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The hon. Minister has mentioned some mines in which retrenchment has taken place. He has been very selective in his answer and not given full information. What about the Babubudan iron ore mines in Chikmagalure where retrenchment has taken place? This light way of answering the question of retrenchment by the Minister who represents a Government which claims that it is going to eradicate unemployment really beats me. The purpose of this question is, if they are having these problems, what is the perspective that they have for re-employment of such people who are threatened with retrenchment? Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the fact that there is this problem of slump in the steel industry, what he proposes to do about guaranteeing full employment to the workers in the iron ore mines.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have said in this House in reply to questions on this issue when it was raised before that this retrenchment is on account of the termination of the contract, on account of the expiry of the contract, entered into by the contractor. When a contract is entered into, the contractor employs certain number of unskilled workers or unskilled men who do the ordinary work as they do all along in Delhi, like, cutting stones, digging stones breaking stones and carrying stones. That is all. After the contract is over, if there is no work they go away. The Janata Government's policy is to open up great avenues of employment in rural areas from which they come. They are not permanent mine workers. This is what I wish to convey. The only alternative, in the case of slump, is that I stop all the mechanised mines and dismiss those workers and keep these contract workers. That is not obviously possible and not desirable. Therefore, when the contracts are completed, the contract workers and the contractors go to their respective places. That is what is happening all over the country, whether it is building roads or building houses or building bridges or building power plants. Everywhere, when the contract is finished, everybody goes. I am sure, nobody is suggesting that all construction workers must also be made permanent workers when the construction work is finished.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The question is in relation to the iron ore mines. He has gone to the construction works and all that. This is the usual way in which the Minister tries to mislead the House. My question was specifically about the iron ore mine workers. He should answer about that. If such work is being given on contract, as has been done, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to abolish the Contract Harbour Act. That is the policy to which the country is committed. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister about the Babubudan iron ore mine. He has not answered about that.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I would like to inform the hon. lady Member that there is no such class as iron ore workers. They are ordinary unskilled people who are hired by the contractors for a limited time, for a limited period to raise and break a certain amount of ore and deliver it to the NMDC. They are just as ordinary workers like the people who work on road or dig a canal or work in an underground rail-

way in Calcutta. I am sure, nobody is suggesting that the workers engaged for underground railway work should be made permanent workers of the Calcutta Metropolitan Corporation and they should continue to be there even after the work is over. Similarly, these people are only ordinary workers engaged on contract works. If the hon. lady Member is saying to abolish the contract labour, in this process the contract labour is getting abolished. I do not know what is the dispute.

As far as the Babubudan mines are concerned, I am looking into it to complete the second phase of investigation so that the detailed project report is prepared, so that 300 and odd people who are engaged there may continue to do the work.

श्री मोहन धंड्या : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि जो यंत्रीकरण किया गया है, वह छंटनी का कारण है। यह सर्वविदित है कि हमारे यहां जन-शक्ति काफी उपलब्ध है और मशीनों से जो यह खनन कार्य होता है, वह मनुष्य के मुकाबले में अधिक महंगा पड़ता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि यन्त्रीकरण की जो योजना है, क्या वे उसके निरस्त किये जाने पर विचार करेंगे ?

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने एक उत्तर में यह जानकारी भी दी थी कि दिल्ली-राजहरा में यंत्रीकरण के कारण 6742 कामगार फालतू हो जायेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—क्या जो यन्त्रीकरण किया गया है, उसको निरस्त कर के इन श्रमिकों की शक्ति का उपयोग करेंगे, जिससे छंटनी और बेरोजगरी की समस्या पैदा न हो ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: This is what I said earlier. It is for the House to decide whether the permanent workers in the mechanised mines are to be suspended and they are to be dismissed or the contract labour is to be maintained. I am sure, it is nobody's view that the permanent workers working in the establishments should be dismissed in favour of temporary contract labour.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I do not want to provoke the Minister who is on this question following an anti-labour policy and all that. But it is a fact that he has discussed certain issues regarding abolition of contract system especially in this iron ore mine where the contract system exists where people, unskilled and skilled, are working. They have no safety completely, what soever. Even their job is not secure after the contract is over; after the contract is over, they will be without any job. Will you kindly have a meaningful dialogue with the Labour Ministry and see that this category of labour, skilled and unskilled, is protected with regard to retrenchment? Will you kindly try to give protection to these people who are all along working and taking all the risk in these mines, specially in the iron ore mine?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have nothing to say except to repeat that contract work for a limited period is a limited work. As soon as contract is over, contract is terminated and the work is finished, there is nothing which anybody can do about it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is a system by which the Labour Ministry can do about it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is only a suggestion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No; whether he would like to have a meaningful dialogue because thousands of people are involved in this.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a suggestion undoubtedly.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What did he say? He has not answered anything about this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you have a discussion with the Labour Ministry?

SHRI BIJU ATNAIK: I have answered it. I want to repeat it. We are constantly having a discussion amongst us all concerned. All over the country, there is a contract labour who do the contract work.

(*Interruptions*)

What is to be done about that? A suggestion of abolition of contract labour means abolition of contract. That is what is being done.

Project to augment flow of Ganga Water at Farrakka

*970. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for a project to augment the flow of Ganga water at Farrakka;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its cost;

(c) have Government discussed this matter with the Government of Bangladesh; and

(d) the reaction of Bangladesh Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Joint Rivers Commission, India and Bangladesh are to explore a method of augmenting the flow of Ganga waters at Farrakka, adopting a scheme which is economical and feasible. This includes a proposal for a link canal between the Brahmputra and the Ganga at Farrakka.

(c) and (d). The next meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission, which is scheduled to be held in May or June this year, will discuss the proposals placed before Commission.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया है कि लिंक-कनाल की जो प्रपोजल है, शायद वह दुनिया म वाटर-मैनेजमैंट की बहुत बड़ी स्कीमों में से एक है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं—यदि आपकी प्रपोजल को बंगला देश मान ले, तो इसका इम्पैक्ट भारत और बंगला देश पर क्या होगा ?

मेरे सवाल का दूसरा हिस्सा यह है कि उसके अतिरिक्त और क्या-क्या प्रपोजल्स हैं और उनकी तफसील क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई परियोजनाएं हैं। भारत की ओर से कुछ प्रस्ताव रखे गये हैं, बंगला देश ने भी अपनी ओर से कुछ सुझाव रखे हैं। संयुक्त आयोग उन पर विचार करेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस समय मुझ पर इस बात के लिए जोर न डाला जाए कि मैं सारा प्रस्ताव, विवरण के साथ, सदन के सामने रखूं क्योंकि इससे बातचीत पर असर पड़ने की संभावना है। अगर कोई प्रस्ताव मान लिया गया तो उसका क्या परिणाम होगा, यह तो प्रस्ताव को बताने वाली बात होगी। और इस समय प्रस्ताव बताना उचित नहीं है। मोटे तौर पर मैंने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि ब्रह्मपुत्र से एक नहर निकले जिसमें भारत का कुछ इलाका जाएगा, बंगलादेश का भी कुछ इलाका जाएगा। इसमें बहुत बड़ी धनराशि खर्च होगी। इसके बारे में बंगलादेश से बातचीत कर रहे हैं। आशा करते हैं कि कोई व्यावहारिक और किफायती योजना बनेगी जो दोनों देशों के लिए लाभप्रद होगी और जिससे फरक्का के पानी की मात्रा में भी वृद्धि की जा सकेगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने तफसील बताने से इंकार किया है लेकिन अखबारों में तफसील आयी है जिनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि मिस्टर मेनन बंगलादेश के प्रतिनिधियों से इस सम्बन्ध में मिले थे यदि हां तो वे इस प्रपोजल के बारे में अभी तक कहां तक आगे

बढ़ हैं और उनकी इस सम्बध में प्रतिक्रिया और रिएक्शन क्या है ? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि त्रिपुरा सरकार ने आपको लिखा है कि बंगलादेश ने एक डेम बनाया है जो कि त्रिपुरा के पास है और यह वायलेशन आफ एग्रीमैंट है ? एग्रीमैंट के नाबिक यदि कोई भी डेम बनायेगा और एक दूसरे को टेरीटरी से 135 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में बनायेगा तो एक दूसरे से सलाह करके बनायेगा। बंगलादेश ने जो यह डेम बनाया है, वह 135 किलोमीटर के अन्दर बनाया है। क्या आपके पास त्रिपुरा सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लिख कर आया है ? यदि हां, तो क्या आप इस सम्बन्ध में बंगलादेश से कोई बातचीत की है या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी प्रस्ताव रखे गये हैं, उन पर अभी आगे चर्चा होना बाकी है। किसी प्रस्ताव को न तो स्वीकार किया गया है और न अस्वीकार किया गया है। लेकिन मेरे लिए किसी भी प्रस्ताव के बारे में दो टूक उत्तर देना संभव नहीं है। जहां तक त्रिपुरा का मामला है, इसके बारे में सूचना देने के लिए मैं पूर्व सूचना चाहूंगा।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister the result of the negotiations recently held with Bangladesh and also the terms of agreement already reached with Bangladesh? You know, the Hooghly river is getting dry as a result of which the Calcutta Port is adversely affected; its existence will not be there. So, the Farakka Barrage was constructed at a cost of Rs. 56 crores by the Central Government and Bangladesh did not contribute even a farthing for that. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is trying to increase the water from Farakka Barrage from 20,000 cusecs to 40,000 cusecs as already proposed and as we have been insisting time and again?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: All our efforts are directed to that end. But they require support from Bangladesh and that is what we are trying to secure. Let us hope that good results will follow.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Under article 9 of the Agreement, both the Governments are to see that certain proposals are implemented for the augmentation of water during the dry season at Farakka. And in the last meeting of the Joint River Commission, which has already been upgraded to Ministerial level, it has been decided that both the countries will place their specific proposals for consideration at the next meeting which is likely to be held in the month of June or July. My question is whether any proposal has been given from our side or whether any specific proposal has been given from the Bangladesh side.

My second point is, in view of the sentiment or opinion expressed by the Hon. Minister that these projects might be time-consuming and that they should be economically feasible, and in view of the long-range view of their progress, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether he is prepared to take up with the Government of Bangladesh a review of the sharing of Ganga waters on the basis of annual requirements and not on the basis of three years as has been already agreed upon, pending finalisation of the programme for perpetually augmenting the supply of water of Farakka Barrage for the survival of the dying port of Calcutta?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have already stated in my original reply that the Government has put forward many proposals, including the proposal for a link canal between Brahmaputra and Ganga at Farrakka.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is the proposal of India: what about Bangladesh?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Bangladesh has also put forward certain proposals which are being considered.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I asked about the review of the agreement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is too early to ask for a review of the agreement.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My point was that in view of....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is no proposal to review the agreement at present.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know whether Bangladesh has given any proposal regarding the link canal?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Link between whom?

MR. SPEAKER: Ganga and Brahmaputra.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not aware of any such proposal.

May I add that I have just now received some information and would like to inform my friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta that Bangladesh has not constructed any dam affecting Tripura.

Villages in Rajasthan without Daily Dak Facilities

*971. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of villages in the State of Rajasthan where the facilities for receiving daily dak delivery is not available;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number and population of such areas in that state; and

(c) the time by when Government will be in a position to extend these facilities to every village in the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. All the 33, 305 villages in the State of Rajasthan are covered under daily delivery scheme.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : जो जवाब दिया है उसमें आपने कहा है कि सभी गांवों में दैनिक डाक वितरण की सुविधा है। मैं पहले यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दैनिक डाक वितरण का नेचर और स्कोप आपकी दृष्टि में क्या है ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय: हम लोग जो डेली डाक डिलीवरी देते हैं चाहे ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिसिस से हो और चाहे डिवीजनल पोस्ट आफिसिस से हो जिसके एड्रेस से जो पत्र जाता हैं हम उसको वहां तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : मैं अनुभव कर रहा हूं कि पिछली सरकार जिस तरह काम कर रही थी कुछ मानों में यह सरकार भी उसी तरह से काम कर रही है। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं। मैं जब अपने क्षेत्र के गांवों में जाता हूं तो लोग कहते हैं कि हमको पंद्रह पंद्रह और बीस-बीस दिन तक डाक नहीं मिलती है। टैलीफोन एक्सचेंजिज के बारे में आपने घोषणा की थी कि पांच हजार की आबादी तक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पहुंचाएंगे । में उदाहरण देता हूं कि चित्तौड़ जिले के कपासन और बड़ी सादरी नगर जो पन्द्रह हजार की आबादी के स्थान हैं लेकिन वहां भी टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज नहीं हैं । आप आश्वासन दे देते हैं परन्तु उनका एम्प्लेमेंटेशन नहीं होता है । इस बार भी आपका जो प्लान है वह बड़ा एम्बीशयस है । आपने कहा है कि पचास हजार पोस्ट आफिसिस और तीन लाख लैटर बाक्सिस आप स्थापित करेंगे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या राजस्थान के गांवों में दैनिक डाक वितरण का आप प्रबन्ध करेंगे, डाक समय पर पहुंचे इसको आप पुनः देखेंगे ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1974 में जो डेली डिलीवरी डाक

की थी वह 51.3 परसेंट थी। अब राजस्थान में 100 फीसदी हो गई है। हम लोगों ने डेली डिलीवरी की जो व्यवस्था की है वह 1977-78 तक हम रोज दे रहे हैं, और इसमें कोई कमी नहीं है, और पूरे देश में जो 99.5 परसेंट डेली डिलीवरी है वह दे रहे हैं।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : यह बिलकुल गलत है।

श्री राघवजी : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे कितने प्रदेश हैं और कौन कौन से प्रदेश हैं जहां पर कि.....

MR. SPEAKER: The question pertains to Rajasthan only; it does not arise.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान म ऐसे गांव भी हैं जहां सुबह से लेकर शाम तक पोस्टमैन कोई जाता ही नहीं है, एक नहीं ऐसे सैंकड़ों गांव हैं।

श्री बेगाराम चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपने कह तो दिया, जो हालत आपने बतायी, मैं सही हालत बताता हूं कि मैंने खुद यहां से लैटर दिया और वह लैटर 9 दिन में मेरे घर पहुंचा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : टिकट लगा था कि नहीं ?

श्री बेगा राम चौहान : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई पोस्ट आफिस का साधन नहीं है। आप बतायेंगे कि कब तक पोस्ट आफिस में जो कर्मचारी हैं वे सही ढंग से काम करेंगे या शराब पीकर वहां बैठे रहेंगे ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : अगर ऐसी कोई शिकायत है तो माननीय सदस्य बतायें हम जांच करेंगे। और पोस्ट आफिसों के बारे में और भी सुविधायें हम लोग देना चाहते हैं, और देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: It is better to enquire because serious complaints are coming.

Minerals on Border of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri

*974. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the minerals found on the border of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri; and

(b) the details in this regard and the step proposed to be taken by Government for further survey of minerals in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Minerals found in the border areas of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal are mainly lead-zinc ore and coal. Besides, in Jainti-Buxa-Duras area of Jalpaiguri, substantial deposits of good grade low silica dolomite are found. Minor occurrences of limestone, clay and calcareous tufa are also reported from this region

(b) The estimated reserves of lead-zinc ore in Gorubathan area in Darjeeling district are 1.57 million tonnes with 4 per cent lead and about 6 per cent zinc. The dolomite deposits in Jainti-Buxa-Duras area of Jalpaiguri district are estimated to be of the order of 590 million tonnes. Discontinuous seams of coal have been found to occur in a narrow belt extending over a distance of 80 k.m. in the southern part of Darjeeling district bordering Jalpaiguri. Recent surveys by the Geological Survey of India have also indicated 5 to 6 thin coal horizons between Lish Nadi and Chel Nadi. The Geological Survey of India is carrying out further investigations for lead-zinc and coal in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts during 1977-78

(October 1977—September 1978) field season.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Cooch Bihar and West Dinajpur are within the jurisdiction of North Bengal—a most neglected and backward area too. North Bengal consists of hilly areas. An unlimited hidden treasure of minerals lies in this area, but no serious survey and investigation by drilling has been made so far. A large quantity of dolomite, coal, copper, lead and zinc deposits are available there. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as to under the guidance of Geological Survey of India (a) how many geophysical surveys have been carried out in that particular area, (b) how much area of North Bengal was covered by geological systematic mapping and (c) how many meters were drilled till March 1978 in that area.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member wants to know what has been done in this respect. I have given that information in my detailed statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know, how many surveys have been made and how much area has been covered.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The geological and geophysical surveys are a continuing process; maping is also a continuous thing. There is no question of number of surveys, therefore as such. Detailed survey and detailed drilling is done to establish the total deposits in the area. This also is a continuous thing.

MR. SPEAKER: How much area has been covered?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have given that in the statement. I have stated that the dolomite deposits are estimated to be of the order of 590 million tonnes. This could not have been done unless there was a detailed survey. The hon. Member will be glad to know that it is going to be exploited on a basis of partnership between the Central Government and the State Government of West Bengal. We are trying to utilise this low silicon dolomite for the steel plants. For the first time a certain discovery of this low silicon dolomite has been made in North Bengal and we are going to exploit it.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: It will be a matter of high costing if the ore of North Bengal is sent to Khetri in Rajasthan or Ghatshila in Bihar for smelting purposes. There is also another copper, lead and zinc deposit area at Rangpo in Sikkim which is not far away from Gourubathan. So my question is: whether the hon. Minister will be able to state if the government will set up a copper, lead and zinc complex in North Bengal and make necessary arrangements for smelting there.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I would like to inform the hon. Member that wherever this complex ore copper, lead and zinc—is there, there has yet been no satisfactory process anywhere in the world to separate this combination. Therefore, a plant on an economic scale cannot be established by utilising these ores. In Sikkim vast quantity is there but it is a composite ore and, therefore, it is very difficult to separate it and the process has not yet been found. Although our national laboratories are dealing with it, and laboratories the world over are dealing with it, yet no satisfactory process has been established.

वर्ष 1977 में नियुक्त व्यक्तियों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता

*975. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या विदेश मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 में मंत्रालय में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया और उनमें

अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों, आशुलिपिकों और राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता क्या थी ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) (क) और (ख). एक वक्तव्य सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है ।

विवरण

1977 के दौरान विदेश मंत्रालय में विभिन्न ग्रेडों में दी गई सीधी भर्ती

क्रम सं०	समूह और ग्रेड	राजपत्रित या अराजपत्रित	नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	उन में से अनु० जाति और अनु० जनजितियों की संख्या और कुल भर्ती की तुलना में उनका प्रतिशत			
				अनुसूचित जातियां	%	अनु० जन जातियां	प्रतिशत
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I समूह (क)							
	1. भारतीय विदेश सेवा का कनिष्ठ वेतन मान	राजपत्रित	20	3	15%	3	15%
	2. सहायक विधि सलाहकार	राजपत्रित	1	—	—	—	—
	समूह (क) का जोड़		21	3	14.3%	3	14.3%
II समह (ख)							
	1. एकीकृत ग्रेड II और III (अनुभाग अधिकारी)	राजपत्रित	8	1	12.5%	—	—
	2. वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक	अराजपत्रित	2	—	—	—	—
	3. ग्रेड IV (सहायक)	वही	4	2	50%	—	—
	4. आशुलिपिकों के उप संवर्ग (वैयक्तिक सहायकों) का ग्रेड IV	वही	21	—	—	—	—
	समूह (ख) का जोड़		35	3	8.6%	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. समूह (ग)							
	1. ग्रेड VI (अवर श्रेणी लिपिक)	अराजपत्रित	75	10	13.3%	2	2.7%
	2. शोफर	वही	17	1	6%	—	—
	समूह (ग) का जोड़		92	11	12%	2	2.2%
IV समूह (घ)							
	1. चपरासी	अराजपत्रित	12*	—	—	—	—
	2. झांडूकश	वही	3	3	100%	—	—
	3. पैकर	वही	2	1	50%	—	—
	समूह (घ) का जोड़		17	4	2.56%	—	—
	कुल भर्ती (समूह क से घ तक)		165	21	12.7%	5	3.3%

* व्यक्तियों को अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया और एक व्यक्ति को विदेश राज्य मंत्री के कार्यालय में नियुक्त किया गया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य रखा है, उसके अनुसार ए क्लास में शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की संख्या में 8 प्रतिशत की, बी क्लास में 14 प्रतिशत की और सी क्लास में 10 प्रतिशत की कमी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्रालय में इस कमी को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस कमी को पूरा करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार की "जल्दी से जल्दी" पांच साल से कम नहीं होती है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि एक साल के भीतर इस कमी को पूरा कर लिया जायेगा । मैं यह भी जनना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह कमी पिछली सरकार के समय की है या अभी की है ; यदि अभी की है, तो ऐसे कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, जिस से इस कमी को साल भर के भीतर पूरा कर लिया जाये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तीस साल की कमियों को एक साल में पूरा नहीं किय जा सकता है । लेकिन हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जितनी जल्दी इस कमी को पूरा किया जा सके, उतनी जल्दी करें ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद क्या विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों को पूरा कोटा दिया गया है और भविष्य में भी दिया जाता रहेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पूरी चर्चा इस बात पर हो रही है कि जितने प्रतिशत स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों को ऊंचे ग्रेड में मिलने चाहिए, उतने नहीं मिले है। में उत्तर दे रहा हूं कि.....

MR. SPEAKER: His question is: after you have assumed power, have you given the full quota?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके बारे में तो मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है। हमारी इच्छा तो है कि हम दें।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अगर ए या बी श्रेणी के लिए उपयुक्त हरिजन और आदिवासी नहीं मिलते हैं, तो उसका कारण वह बताया जा सकता है कि उनमें इतनी योग्यता वाले व्यक्ति नहीं हैं। लेकिन सी श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में भी, जहां कम योग्यता के व्यक्ति लिये जाते हैं, उनका प्रतिशत 10 से 20 प्रतिशत कम है।

तो सरकार से में यह जानना चाहता हूं, नियुक्ति करने वाले पदाधिकारी या तो जानबूझकर के इनकी उपेक्षा करते हैं और सरकार यदि उस उपेक्षा को दूर करना चाहती है तो क्या आगे आने वाली नियुक्तियों में इनका जितना बकाया है जब तक वह पूरा न कर दिया जाय तब तक दूसरे लोग नियुक्त न किए जायं, क्या सरकार यह कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनेक पद ऐसे हैं कि जिन पर सीधी नियुक्ति सरकार नहीं करती। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन हैं या अन्य बोर्ड बने हुए हैं, उनके द्वारा चयन करके व्यक्ति लिये जाते हैं। अब यदि मोटे तौर पर पूरी सरकार की नीति ऐसी बने कि जब तक अनुसूचित जातीयों और जन-जातियों को कोटा पूरा नहीं हो जाता तब तक अन्य वर्गों के लोग न लिए जाय तो वह विदेश मंत्रालय पर भी लागू होगी और मुझे उसे कार्यान्वित करने में बड़ी खुशी होगी। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसी कोई मोटे तौर पर नीति नहीं बनी।

राजभाषा अधिनियम के अधीन उप-नियमों का अनुपालन

*977. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :**
श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक व तार विभाग के सभी अधिकारी राजभाषा अधिनियम के अधीन बने सभी नियमों तथा में उपनियमों का अनुपालन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 मार्च, 1978 के दौरान कितने सामान्य आदेश, सूचनायें, परमिट आदि द्विभाषी रूप में मुद्रित किये गये ; और

(ग) यदि इन उप-नियमों का अनुपालन नहीं किया जा रहा है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) राजभाषा अधिनियम के अधीन नियमों और उपनियमों का सामान्यतः पालन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान ऐसे द्विभाषिक दस्तावेजों की कुल संख्या करीब 33 हजार है। इसके अतिरिक्त कुल 15 लाख रेडियो और टेलीवीजन लाईसेंस द्विभाषिक रूप से छपाने का आर्डर दिया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह उन्होंने कैसे जाना कि उनके हर एक विभाग में नियमों का पालन किया जा रहा है ? क्या हर एक विभाग में जो कार्यान्वयन समिति होती है वह बना दी गई है और क्या आपके बोर्ड में, आपके मंत्रालय में और अन्य विभागों में यह बनी है ? क्या इसकी जांच की गई है ? अगर नहीं बनी है तो किस तरीके से जांच होती है कि इन नियमों का परिपालन हो रहा है ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : इसकी जांच समय समय पर करते हैं और उसकी रिपोर्ट देते हैं ।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि कार्यान्वयन समिति बनी है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: His question is have you appointed a Committee which goes into the question?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : अभी यह प्रश्न अंडर कन्सिडरेशन है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not an answer.

He says, is there a Committee in operation which is checking up these things? How do you find out that this has been done?

Have I understood you what you have said?

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसार हर एक विभाग के अन्दर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी बननी चाहिए । मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आपके बोर्ड के दफ्तर में और अन्य विभागों के अन्दर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी बनी है या नहीं ? उसी के जरिए से यह जाना जा सकता है कि नियम का पालन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what I said.

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है इसके लिए हिन्दी विभाग हमारे यहां है और वह देख रहा है कि ठीक ढंग से काम हो रहा है या नहीं । इसको देखा जा रहा ह । (व्यवधान) .....

MR. SPEAKER: Second supplementary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This kind of pressure of Government cannot work.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : इस नियम और कायदे का तो उल्लंघन हो ही रहा है क्योंकि यह इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी नहीं बनाई गई । इसके अलावा जो यह बताया गया है कि इतने दस्तावेज द्विभाषी हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो द्विभाषी नहीं हैं क्या कृपा करके यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या उनको भी द्विभाषी बना दिया जायगा और कितने समय में बनाया जावगा ? और क्या यह अलग-अलग बतलाया जायगा जो मैंने पूछा था कि सामान्य आदेश, सूचनाएं परमिट आदि के बारे में, क्या इनको अलग-अलग करके बताएंगे ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : जो वाइलिंगुअल हैं वह 32535 हैं और जो हिन्दी में हैं वह एप्राक्सिमेटली 25 हजार हैं, अंग्रेजी में एप्राक्सिमेटली 1 लाख हैं ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This is not a simple question of forms or a few forms to be printed. There is a wider question involved in it. The very definition of communication is that people must understand each other. Communication itself is there. The Ministry is insisting that they will print forms and other required mate-

rial only in one language. I can point out one specific example. In the Foreign Post Office—of all places—the forms are printed in Hindi alone.

The telephone bills are given in Hindi alone. This is something which is against the official policy. May I know whether the hon. Minister will give instructions that all these forms should be printed at least in two languages?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: It is always printed in two languages.

SHRI K. GOPAL: No, Sir. Under Rule 377, I brought it to your notice. I telephoned to you. Why are you telling blatantly incorrect thing. Don't tell incorrect things. Are you not ashamed? We have brought it to your notice. They are exclusively in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI K. GOPAL: He is bluffing here. Why do you tell an incorrect thing. Under Rule 377, I brought it to the attention of the House... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You must allow him to reply. Mr. George has put the question. Other people are unnecessarily interrupting. Let us hear his reply.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The House has been insulted. It is a blatantly incorrect thing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Under Rule 377, I brought it to the attention of the House. The forms are only in Hindi. He is telling an incorrect thing to the House. Are you not ashamed of telling an incorrect thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait for the reply. I am on my legs. Mr. Minister, the Members repeatedly say that they themselves have received purely Hindi forms. It is possible for them to produce them. They say they can do it. Supposing that is so, would you look into the matter?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: He is misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER: They say, your answer is not correct.

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I raise a fundamental issue...

MR. SPEAKER: His answer is, no. The Member has put the question. He is answering...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I raise a fundamental issue. He cannot act in this manner. Under the Constitution.....

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during Question Hour. Don't record it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: The Member has put a question. He has to answer it.

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: You first hear me. Then you will be satisfied yourself. If there are such instances I will enquire about them. But the instructions are that both languages should be used. If there is something faulty in that, I will look into it and see that it is never done in future.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Under Rule 377, I brought it to your notice. What is your reply? I brought to your notice under Rule 377. What have you done about that? How can he say like that? (*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: He said he is going to enquire into the matter. I cannot do anything more than this.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री युवराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। जिस झूठ शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है, उसको रिकार्ड में से निकाल देना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: 'Lie' is an unparliamentary word. Wherever the world lie is there, remove that.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Untruth is not unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How can it be avoided when the Minister is telling an incorrect thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Wherever there is the word 'lie', use the word 'incorrect'.

Development of Siddha System

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*979. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:
SHRI A. MURUGESAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for development of Siddha System of medicine including establishment of Post Graduate Centre, Research Institutes/Centres etc.;

(b) whether comparative evaluation in terms of manpower, buildings and other facilities has been made in regard to Siddha System *vis-a-vis* other systems like Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy; and

(c) if so, whether Siddha system has been ignored as regards allocation of funds, etc., over the past five years?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) सिद्ध के दो स्नातकोत्तर विभाग, एक मारुतवम् और दूसरा गुणपदम् का, 1972 से एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत गवर्नमैंट कालेज आफ इण्डियन मेडिसन, पलायमकोट्टे (तमिल नाडु) में काम कर रहे हैं।

भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन सिद्ध चिकित्सा पद्धति के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर अनुसंधान संबंधी निम्नलिखित अनुसंधान संस्थान/अनुसंधान केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं :—

1. केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान (सिद्ध), मद्रास-29।
2. कैप्टन श्री निवास मूर्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान, मद्रास में औषध मानकीकरण यूनिट (सिद्ध)।
3. साहित्यिक अनुसंधान यूनिट (सिद्ध), पलायमकोट्टे।
4. गवर्नमैंट कालेज आफ इण्डियन मेडिसन, पलायमकोट्टे में औषधि पादप सर्वेक्षण यूनिट।
5. साहित्यिक अनुसंधान यूनिट (सिद्ध) टी०एम०एस०एस०एम० पुस्तकालय, तंजावुर।
6. अरिगनार अन्ना अस्पताल फार इण्डियन मेडिसन, मद्रास में क्लीनिकी अनुसंधान यूनिट (सिद्ध)।

**Not recorded.

(ख) सिद्ध, आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और होम्योपैथी, किसी भी पद्धति के बारे में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों, भवनों और अन्य सुविधाओं संबंधी कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है। उनका काम करने वाले उपलब्ध व्यक्तियों का अनुमान इन अलग-अलग पद्धतियों के राज्य बोर्डों/परिषदों के रजिस्टरों में दर्ज किये गये इन पद्धतियों के चिकित्सकों की संख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) सिद्ध पद्धति की उपेक्षा नहीं की गई है और इसके विकास के लिए अपेक्षित स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययनों और अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the answer given by the Minister it seems that the Siddha System of Medicine has not been completely ignored in Madras and other place. But, there a general talk in Tamilnadu that the Siddha System of medicine has been completely ignored by Government. My submission is: whether it is true that sufficient funds were not provided so far, till 1977. Is there sufficient provision made now for the Siddha System of Medicine for the entire Tamilnadu?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, मैंने मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि इसके विकास के लिए जितने धन की आवश्यकता है, उसकी उपलब्धि कराई गई है और सिद्ध का सचमुच में तमिलनाडु में ही ज्यादा काम हो रहा है। थोड़ा सा केरल में भी होता है और अगर श्रीमान् कहें तो मैं तीन, चार वर्ष की धन की उपलब्धि, जो वहां पर कराई गई है, की फीगर्स सदन के सामने रख सकता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: You only give the figures for Tamil Nadu.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : तमिलनाडु में इस साल यानी 1978-79 में धन की उपलब्धि जो है, वह 10.86 लाख रुपये है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

India's participation in special session of UN General Assembly on Disarmament

SNQ. 7. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will be represented at the ensuing Special Session of UN General Assembly on Disarmament next month;

(b) if so, the composition and personnel of India's delegation;

(c) the broad outline of the stand that Government propose to take at the UN Session;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has had preliminary exchange of views through letters and/or otherwise, with the heads of Government of some countries;

(e) if so, the names of those countries; and

(f) a brief resume of the notes and views exchanged?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The full composition of the Indian delegation, which will be led by the Foreign Minister, will be finalised in the next few days. The Prime Minister is scheduled to address the Special Session on 9th June, 1978.

(c) Lndia has been working in concert with the other non-aligned countries with a view to evolving a common strategy to be adopted and concrete measures to be proposed during the Special Session for achieving real progress in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

(d) to (f). In the course of discussions with leaders of several countries, both the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs have had exchanges of views in regard to the forthcoming United Nations Special Session devoted to disarmament, during which it has been repeatedly emphasised that every effort should be made to ensure that the Special Session succeeds in finalising a meaningful, realistic and time-bound programme of action for achieving real progress in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Speaker, the magnitude of the problem is highlighted by the fact that the annual world expenditure on arms and armaments has already reached the staggering figure of 400 billion dollars and 400,000 scientists and engineers are engaged in research to find still more deadly weapons.

Before I put the question, may I know whether the Minister wants to be called Foreign Minister or Minister of External Affairs. I think he is allergic to the phrase 'Foreign Minister', he is not foreign to us. He is Minister for External Affairs, but I suppose his answer has been drafted by his Ministry and he has just read it as drafted.

Now, Sir, may I know whether India proposes to demand or to plead for—as has been said in this answer, the words used are: particularly, nuclear disarmament—only nuclear disarmament or also ask for or plead for reduction with a view to ultimate elimination of conventional arms and also that twilight zone of weaponry, such as, tactical weapons, strategic weapons, biological weapons, bacteriological weapons, etc.? Whether the Minister is in a position to assure the House that the Prime Minister—unfortunately he is not here—on his behalf can he assure us that the Prime Minister with his righteous passion for Gandhian doctrine, his passionate devotion to Gandhian principles will not declare in the Special Session of the Jagat Sabha—I call it that—that India, whatever other countries may or may not do, India will start disarming in every way and may even totally disarm?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, India attaches the greatest importance to the forthcoming Special Session on disarmament. The session is being convened at the initiative of the non-aligned Nations. A Preparatory Committee has already prepared a document. Of course, that document is full of brackets signifying that there are areas of disagreement. But our effort is that the special session should lead to concrete and meaningful results in the field of disarmament.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I am prepared to give the floor of the House to my hon. friends if they want to reply to this question. Sir, hon. Member, Shri Kamath, has put forward a very important suggestion. But I am not in a position to give any reply to it.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked one or two questions. He asked; are you only concentrating on nuclear disarmament or are you also trying for a general disarmament?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Special Session will be concerned with disarmament including conventional and nuclear disarmament. There is an effort for arms control. But arms control is not disarmament though we welcome this, because we think that arms control will lead to reduction of armaments and the reduction will ultimately lead to elimination of nuclear weapons. But we stand for total and complete disarmament under international inspection and control. But he asked about India unilaterally disarming. Sir, I am not in a position to reply to that question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Ever since the conclusion of the Second World War, the two super powers and also some of the big powers have been indulging in the sale of arms to the so called Third world countries and the developing countries, and during the last 30 years, there have been several wars by proxy in Asia and Africa. The super-powers have been fighting wars by proxy. May I, in this context, therefore, ask whether India will demand or propose in the United Nations General Assembly Session or the 'Jagat Sabha' that every country, every nation-State, should renounce war as an instrument of national policy, and that means the outlawing or war? Will India make such a demand in the United Nations General Assembly Session?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, the United Nations Charter provides that all the members of the United Nations must settle their disputes through peaceful means. No country has accepted war as a means of policy. Sir, I can understand the Special Session on disarmament taking a line that any use of nuclear weapons will be regarded as a crime against humanity.

MR. SPEAKER: His question has not been answered.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Whether India will demand to the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The suggestions made by the hon. Member will be taken into consideration.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Sir, the expenditure on defence by all the big nations is increasing year after year. In view of this, I would like to know whether this kind of Session will help to reduce the budget expenditure on defence so that this may ultimately lead to a complete disarmament. Whether the hon. Minister would throw light on this point?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, at the moment, 400 billion dollars are being spent on armaments every year and if there is any appreciable reduction in armaments, that money can be diverted towards fighting disease, poverty and ignorance. That is why all the developing nations including India are trying their level best to see that big Powers agree to reduce their armaments.

डा रामजी सिंह : विदेश मंत्री जी क्या सदन को बता सकेंगे कि निशस्त्रीकरण की प्रस्तावित वार्ता के लिए पूर्व तैयारी की गई है या नहीं ? जो विदेशों से सिविल डिफेंस का कंसैप्ट आज चल रहा है कि सशस्त्र युद्ध के लिए विकल्प की आवश्यकता है क्या उस पर भी विचार किया गया है या नहीं ? क्या इसको विदेश मंत्री जी उचित नहीं समझते हैं कि ऐसे महान गम्भीर कार्य के लिए अगर सदन की सम्मति ले कर प्रधान मंत्री जी जाएं तो इससे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ पर अधिक नैतिक प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम निशस्त्रीकरण के विशेष अधिवेशन के लिए पूरी तैयारी कर रहे हैं। अच्छा होता अगर इस सम्मानित सदन के माननीय सदस्य विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए या रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए कुछ निशस्त्रीकरण के बारे में भी अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करते । सरकार उसकी रोशनी में अपनी नीति निर्धारित कर सकती थी । अगर सदन तैयार हो और सब दल सहमत हों तो इस बारे म एक सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव लाया जा सकता है और जिसे ले कर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री विश्व की सभा में जा सकते हैं और भारत के दृष्टिकोण को एक सर्व सम्मति के आधार पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं। इस बारे में विरोधी दलों से सलाह

करके अगर सब की राय बने तो सत्र समाप्त होने से पहले कोई संकल्प पारित किया जा सकता है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am glad that the hon. Minister of External Affairs is looking forward to the session with great expectations and is also looking forward to meaningful results. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that his Ministry laid organise a workshop on disarmament recently and whether it is also a fact that it was very expensive—they spent nearly Rs. 30 lakhs on it—that it was after the documents of the United Nation were prepared not before? What objective did it serve and was it commensurate with the money spent from the Exchequer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: So far two international seminars have been organised in New Delhi on disarmament. Both were sponsored by non official agencies. The Government of India did give some assistance because we are vitally interested in this question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: How much?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would require notice to give you the exact amount and if my hon. friend tables a separate question, I can give it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Now there is no time; you can give it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I will write him a letter giving the figures. These workshops have done a good job. Delegates from many countries came and participated and they prepared some papers collecting all information.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under whose auspices?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They are different associations, private associations. The Government of India had nothing to do with that. We are of course interested in disarmament and we decided to help them and we will take advantage of whatever these workshops have produced.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India along with other non-aligned countries as well as other countries who think alike on disarmament have any idea of making a concrete proposal that in the total expenditure of 400 billion dollar there will be a certain percentage of reduction agreed to, which amount will be earmarked for the new economic order which is proposed to be brought about. Is there any proposal for demarcating areas of conflict which if resolved automatically will lead to reduction of armaments?

I would like to know whether there is a concrete proposal to have certain areas like the Indian Ocean declared a Zone of peace, free from nuclear weapons. I would like to know whether there are any such concrete proposals formulated by the Government of India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: So far as the first proposal is concerned the non-aligned nations with other like-minded countries are working in that direction. This cannot be done unilaterally because....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is there a proposal?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is a proposal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The proposal is that all the countries should agree for a reduction in their expenditure on armament.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the percentage?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is yet to be decided. It cannot be one unilaterally. That is why we are meeting. I can give the figures of the non-aligned nations. But the Non-aligned Nations Bureau was to meet in Kabul and that meeting, that meeting is to be held somewhere else and I am not sure about the dates. I should not give premature publicity to anything which is to come as a combined decision of a group of nations. I think my friend, Mr. Sathe is now convinced.

About the Indian Ocean, everybody knows our position. We want the Indian Ocean to be a Zone of peace.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Free from nuclear weapons.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is what we are trying to achieve. There are areas of conflict and if these conflicts are resolved, the world will be tension-free and if the world is tension-free there will be climate for disarmament.

I entirely agree with my friend Mr. Vasant Sathe that if there are no areas of disagreement and if there is a machinery....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg your pardon, Sir. I did not expect the External Affairs Minister to express his platitudes in that light way.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that it will not be proper for us to project it now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have the non-aligned world concretised proposals?

MR. SPEAKER: They are yet in the process of concretising.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is precisely what is to be done. What else is to be done? Kabul meeting has gone. What will be done? Again, the same type of platitudes will be expressed, shibboleths and good wishes. I know that he will make a good speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you had the turn of making a good speech. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि हम डिस आर्मामेन्ट के लिए पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। यह चर्चा कई सालों से चल रही है, लेकिन उस के बाद भी आर्मामेन्ट पर टोटल एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ता जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि जब तक बड़ी पावर्ज इस के लिए सहमत न हों, तब तक इस बारे में कोई इफेक्टिव समझौता नहीं हो सकता है। मंत्री महोदय ने नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज के साथ तो बात की है लेकिन क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में सुपर-पावर्ज के साथ भी कोई सलाह की है; अगर की है, तो वह क्या है और क्या कोई एनकरेजिंग रेसपांस आया है या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सही है कि निश्शस्त्रीकरण की प्रक्रिया में वही देश सब से अधिक योगदान दे सकते हैं, जो सब से अधिक सशस्त्र हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका और सोवियत संघ के बीच में बातचीत चल रही है। साल्ट वन और साल्ट-टू आदि कुछ समझौते हुए हैं, जिन्हें महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है। भविष्य में उस दिशा में और त्वरित प्रगति हो, यह हमारी कामना है। अभी न्यूट्रन बम के बारे में मानवता के सामने एक नया खतरा पैदा हो गया था। ऐसे आसार दिखाई देते हैं कि न्यूट्रन बम के बारे में समझौता हो जायेगा—अमरीका न्यूट्रन नहीं बनायेगा और उसकी प्रतियोगिता में और किसी देश को भी न्यूट्रन बम बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। थोड़ी बहुत प्रगति तो हो रही है, लेकिन वह प्रगति

संतोषजनक नहीं है । जहां तक हमारी सक्षमता है, हम उन्हें उस दिशा में प्रवृत्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: He referred to nuclear-free zone. May I know what is the Government's policy, whether they still believe in nuclear-free zone or nuclear-free globe? After the last vote on the Pakistan resolution, I want to know what will be the position in the disarmament conference now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We would like the whole world to be free of nuclear weapons. But there are various proposals seeking to declare one region or even sub-regions to be nuclear-free. If nuclear weapons are being piled up in the neighbourhood then there is no sense in declaring a zone or sub-zone as nuclear-free. It will amount to legitimising nuclear weapons in certain other areas.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My question is with reference to an answer given by the Minister. He made a suggestion that if the other parties agree, a resolution may be passed which the Prime Minister may take to the disarmament conference. He wanted us to respond positively. I would say that the members on the opposition are prepared to cooperate in this and to enable the passing of a resolution. But with respect to the question, the Minister said that there was a workshop here. I asked under whose auspices it was held. He said it was held under some non-official associations and that public money was spent on that. This is the first time officially the House comes to know about it. Neither in the Externals Affairs Ministry Demands debate nor in the documents was it mentioned. A substantial amount of public money was spent on that workshop held under the auspices of non-official agencies about whom nothing is known to the House. May I ask whether he is prepared to lay on the Table of the House the complete proceedings of this conference, the names of non-official agencies and the persons who participated in it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am willing to do that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Participation of Labour in profits of production

*967. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for labour participation in the profits of production;

(b) whether some industries have already introduced the scheme on experimental basis; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Presumably, the reference is to labour participation in equity and management. A Committee appointed by Government is examining this matter.

(b) and (c) No information is available with the Ministry of Labour.

Observance of protest day by workers of Steel Industry

*972. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in the steel industry all over the country observed April 12, as a protest day to force the authorities to immediately implement the proposals of a Study Group on trade union rights; and

(b) if so, the number of workers participated and government's reaction to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). According to information received by Government, 12th April, 1978, was observed as a protest day by some workers belonging to certain unions in the steel plants. Their main demand was that union recognition at the plant level should be accorded through secret ballot.

Government intends to bring forward shortly, new legislation covering all relevant aspects of industrial relations including the question of identification of a bargaining agent in an establishment/industry. The provisions of the proposed legislation will equally apply to the steel industry.

Only a small number of workers participated in the protest on 12th April, 1978, in the various steel plants. Statistics on this are not maintained by the plants.

Effects of uncertainty in SAIL

*973. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the news item in the 'Financial Express' of April 11, 1978 to the effect that steel output has been affected by uncertainty in SAIL;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether early steps will be taken to end the uncertainty?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct that the steel output has been affected by uncertainty in SAIL.

(c) Does not arise.

Long term plan for development of Steel industry by SAIL

*976. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has prepared a long term plan for development of steel industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) In July, 1976 SAIL had constituted a Committee to evolve a long-term planning for steel industry upto the year 2000 A.D. Since such a long-term plan cannot be prepared in isolation for the steel sector only and had to be dovetailed into the overall plan for the economic and industrial development of the country, it was decided to wait till the Planning Commission formulated its overall economic policies.

(b) The Planning Commission has since formulated the draft 5 year Plan for 1978--83 and salient features of this programme being considered for implementation as a part of Steel Development Programme are as follows:—

(i) Build up of production in the existing steel plants through maximum capacity utilisation;

(ii) completion of expansion programmes of Bhilai and Bokaro to 4.0 million ingot tonnes each;

(iii) modernisation, rehabilitation and introduction of technological innovations in the steel plants;

(iv) Bokaro expansion to 5.5 MT stage; and

(v) setting up of a port based Export oriented Blast Furnace Complex with an annual capacity of one million tonnes of saleable pig iron on 'Pro-

duction Compensation' basis or under Rouble credit arrangement. This would be the first stage of the establishment of a full-fledged integrated steel plant..

(vi) CRGO/CRNGO Steel Sheets Project of Rourkela;

(vii) First Phase of Salem Steel Ltd., to produce Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Sheets/Strips; and

(viii) Additional melting facilities at Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur to increase the existing Ingot capacity from 100,000 Ingot tonnes per annum of Alloy Steel to 160,000 Ingot tonnes per annum.

(ix) Increasing emphasis on Research and Development Projects for ensuring higher productivity in the steel plants.

In addition to above, it is expected that there would be a continuing build up of production in the mini steel sector including Electric Arc Furnace units and rerollers.

Setting up of Ministry's own Printing Press

*978. SHRI RAMACHANDRA MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the high expenditure in printing of various directories, forms etc., the Ministry have finalised the proposal for setting up its own printing press; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b) A proposal to set up a Departmental Press to cater partially to its printing requirements is under examination. The details have not yet been finalised.

Discussions held with Shri Aga Shahi

*980. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Foreign Affairs Adviser to the Pakistan President, Mr. Aga Shahi visited India recently;

(b) if so, the purpose and fruitful results, if any, of the said visit;

(c) whether the question of Pakistani and Indian detenues/prisoners in the two countries as also the question of Kashmir were discussed in detail at the deliberations between the visiting dignitary and Indian Government leaders; and

(d) if so, what were the conclusions and decisions in these matters?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, Mr. Agha Shahi visited India from April 10—14, 1978.

(b) to (d). Mr. Agha Shahi's visit was in return for my good-will visit to Pakistan in February, 1978. The Government of Pakistan had also told us that they were agreeable to discussions between the two countries on the Salal Hydro-electric Plant being resumed during the visit.

As a result of the discussions held during Mr. Agha Shahi's visit, an agreement on the Salal Hydro-electric Plant was signed on April 14, 1978. There was also an exchange of ideas on promotion of trade, preparation of detainees and liberalisation of travel facilities. The subject of Jammu and Kashmir was mentioned by Mr. Agha Shahi during his meeting with the Prime Minister.

Separate Research Council for Siddha System

*981. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no separate Research Council has been formed for Siddha system of medicine similar to those for Unani and Homoeopathy;

(b) if so, the reasons for clubbing it with Ayurveda; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for constituting an autonomous board or committee for development of Siddha system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Siddha sytsem is mainly prevalent in Tamil Nadu and as such it is not of an all India character. This system has also much similarity to the Ayurveda system of medicine. In the whole country there are only 1,559 institutionally qualified Siddha practitioners as against 1,17,774 in Ayurveda, 10,268 in Unani and 19,871 in Homoeopathy. Keeping these considerations in view, it has been decided to constitute a Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha.

(c) The Governing Body of the Central Reserved Council for Ayurveda and Siddha *inter alia* includes two experts in Siddha and the Director, National Institute of Siddha/Central Research Institute for Siddha. It has been provided in the Rules and Regulations of this Council that the Governing Body of the Council may, by resolution, appoint standing or *ad-hoc* committees consisting of either members of the Governing Body or other experts not being members of the Governing Body for carrying out its objects. As such, the possibility of constituting a committee for Siddha system will be considered after the Council has started functioning in full swing. However, there is no proposal to constitute an autonomous board for Siddha system.

Shortage of explosives in Koderma Mica Mines

*982. SHRI G. M. BANTAWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the mica mines in the Koderma Mining Area have come to a standstill as a result of shortage of explosives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Repair of communication system in Tamil Nadu and other areas affected by Cyclone

*983. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry has repaired all the communication system in the Tamil Nadu and other affected areas which were effected during the last year's cyelone;

(b) if so, how many communication systems have not been repaired so far and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total cost of expenditure the Ministry had to undergo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not aries.

(c) Approximately Rs. 92 lacs.

Rise in price of Manganese Ore

*984. SHRI YESHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a price rise of Rs. 12 per tonne has been given by his Ministry to the manganese ore mine owners of the Orissa area who are supplying this ore to the low grade steel plants i.e. 30 MN per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other miners can supply this ore at cheaper rate; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving higher price to the Orissa miners?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) A price rrise of about Rs. 12 per tonne for supplies of low grade manganese ore from Barajamda sector mainly was agreed to in the negotiations held by M.M.T.C. with the Eastern Zone Mine Owners' Association. The approval of the Ministry of Steel and Mines was not necessary and the increase in price is not limited to supplies from Orissa area alone.

(b) M.M.T.C. has not received any offer from any mine-owner offering supplies of steel plant grade manganese ore at a cheaper rate.

(c) Does not arise.

Popularisation of Hindi and other Indian languages abroad

*985. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken after taking charge from the previous Government through our missions and consulates to popularise Hindi and other Indian languages in various countries;

(b) whether there are any arrangements for providing literature and newspapers in Hindi and other Indian languages to cater to Indian population in those countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). In order to popularise Hindi in foreign countries through our Missions abroad, Hindi officers, lecturers and stenographers have been deputed and more Hindi type-writers, books, newspapers and magazines have been supplied to our Missions. We also award Fellowships to foreign nationals in order to enable them to study Hindi in India.

Indian missions have also been encouraged to organise Hindi classes for Indian children abroad. Hindi newspaper exchange programmes are also being encouraged in a few countries.

Journals, magazines and periodicals in Hindi and other Indian languages are available in the reading rooms and visitors rooms of Indian missions especially in countries with a large Indian population.

As far as other Indian languages are concerned, we have sent teachers to foreign universities and we make gifts of books and magazines in Indian languages to other countries.

I.L.O. Programme to Update Skills of Workers

*986. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation is launching programmes to update the skills of workers in some vital sectors of the economy which are expected to cost 6.4 million dollars; and

(b) if so, the details of the programmes and their location?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project on Advanced Vocational Training System based on Mo-

dules of employable skills has been launched by the Government of India and the State Governments jointly in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Labour Organisation (ILO). The system envisages training of highly skilled workers and technicians in a variety of advanced and sophisticated skills not available under Craftsmen and Apprenticeship Training Schemes. The duration of the project would be four years and six months.

The estimated financial costs are as follows:

1. Government of India	Rs. 181.830 lakhs
2. State Governments	Rs. 243.050 lakhs
3. UNDP/II/G	Rs. 572.467 lakhs (6.6 million dollars)
	Rs. 997 347 lakhs

The assistance of UNDP/ILO would be in the form of sophisticated equipment and machinery, expertise and fellowships. The Government of India and State Governments would provide necessary facilities, such as, buildings staff and indigenous equipment for implementation of the project. The ILO would be the executing agency.

The scheme has been introduced at the Advanced Training Institute, Madras and 5 Central Training Institutes for Instructors located at Bombay, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Calcutta and Hyderabad. 16 selected Industrial Training Institutes located at Ambattur, Bangalore, Kalamessary, Pune, Baroda, Jodhpur, Durgapur, Dhanbad, Gauhati, Jabalpur, Visakhapatnam, Faridabad, Rae-Bareilly, Meerut, Patiala and Jammu are also covered by this scheme. The total seating capacity of all the Institutes would be 1162 (CTIs—250, ITIs—912). Tentative target for the number of personnel to be trained under the scheme during 4½ years of the project is 12000.

Training would be imparted in certain selected trades like Process Control Instrumentation, Metrology and Inspection, Tool Design, Heat Treatment, Tool and Die-Making, Indian Standards and Blue Print Reading, Mechanical and Electrical Maintenance, Modern Welding Techniques, etc.

Enquiry into killing of a Miner in Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.

9051. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry conducted by an officer of the Directorate General of Mines and Safety into the killing of a miner, who was run over by a speedy coal tub in para-sea open cast mine under Eastern Coal Fields Ltd., in the last week of March, 1978 has been completed;

(b) if so, the results of the enquiry; and

(c) the nature of compensation Government has paid or propose to pay to the deceased family?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the fatal accident in Parasia open cast project of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. on the 18th March 1978. The officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety have completed their investigation into this accident.

(b) The investigation has shown that while two cablemen were working on the cable of an electric shovel in an over burden bench, a dumper came and hit one of the cablemen almost at the edge of the bench when it could not be controlled by its operator. The cablemen who was hit fell about six Metres down to the lower bench and was crushed to death by the dumper which fell on him. The accident appears to have been caused because of the use of a defective dumper too close to the edge of the quarry. The Direc-

torate General of Mines Safety has been instructed to take suitable action against the persons responsible for the use of a defective dumper too close to the edge of the quarry.

(c) Rs. 200/- and Rs. 500/- has been paid to the dependants of the deceased for funeral expenses and as *ex-gratia* payment respectively. Papers are being processed for payment of due compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

गैर-सरकारी मेडिकल कालेज में प्रवेश के लिए दान

9052. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने गैर-सरकारी मेडिकल कालेज हैं जो दान लेकर छात्रों को दाखिला देते हैं और उनमें से ऐसे कालेज कितने हैं जो मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ इंडिया से सम्बद्ध हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दान की दर 25 हजार से 50 हजार रुपये तक है और किसी-किसी कालेज में यह लगभग 1 लाख रुपये भी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का दान के आधार पर चलने वाले मेडिकल कालेजों के बारे में उचित जांच करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद, नई दिल्ली ने बतलाया है कि निम्नलिखित प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेज दान तथा प्रति व्यक्ति शुल्क के आधार पर छात्रों को एम० बी० बी०एस० पाठयक्रम में दाखिला दे रहे हैं:—

(1) कस्तूरबा मेडिकल कालेज, मनीपाल

(2) जे० जे० एम० मेडिकल कालेज, देवनगिर

(3) जे० एन० मेडिकल कालेज, बेलगांव

(4) एम० आर० मेडिकल कालेज, गुलबर्ग

उपर्युक्त चारों प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेज उन विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा जिनसे वे सम्बद्ध हैं, प्रदत्त एम० बी० बी० एस० उपाधि देने के लिए परिषद से मान्यता प्राप्त हैं।

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद से ज्ञात हुआ है कि कर्नाटक सरकार ने दान के आधार पर चल रहे इन प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेजों को पिछले वर्ष कर्नाटक के विद्यार्थियों से (i) 10,000/- रुपये तथा (ii) कर्नाटक राज्य से बाहर के विद्यार्थियों से 35,000/- रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति शुल्क लेने की अनुमति दे दी थी।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Opening of P.F. Office at Port Blair

9053. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open an office of Provident Fund Commission at Port Blair and if so, what action has been taken; and

(b) whether there are a number of provident fund cases against the employers in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) An office of the Provident Fund Inspector has already started functioning at Port-Blair since January, 1978.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Postal facilities in identified backward areas of Orissa

9054. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to develop the identified backward Districts in postal services and telecommunication services of Orissa State so far;

(b) whether his Ministry issued instructions to this Circle regarding the policy and programmes of the Government of India and to include these areas in the development programmes of the financial years; and

(c) if so, the programme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a)

(i) *Postal*:

Liberalised norms are applicable for the opening of post offices in the areas identified as backward for the purpose of expansion of postal facilities. The permissible limit of loss which is upto Rs. 750/- per annum for normal rural areas is enhanced to Rs. 1000/- and in certain cases to Rs. 2500/- p.a. in case where the post office is required for backward areas. The minimum guaranted income which is fixed as 25 per cent of the cost for normal rural areas is scaled down to 15 per cent of the cost of the proposed post office for backward areas.

(ii) *Telecommunications*:

The policy for provision of Telecommunication facilities is more liberal for backward areas than for ordinary areas *e.g.* the minimum population limit for villages for provision of telecommunication facilities irrespective of revenue considerations is 2,500 for backward areas as compared to 5,000 in ordinary areas. Likewise, the minimum revenue required for sanctioning proposals on loss at other category stations like tourist, pilgrim centres, out of the way places, polic stations under the charge of a Sub Inspector, Power/Irrigation project sites is 15 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure for backward areas as compared to 25 per cent in ordinary areas.

(b) and (c).

(i) *Postal*:

During 1977-78, 116 post offices have been opened in the districts declared as backward for the purpose of postal expansion in Orissa State and it is tentatively proposed to open 100 post offices in these areas during 1978-79.

(ii) *Telecommunications*:

The policy guidelines have been communicated to the Circles for implementation. There are 153 more villages entitled to provision of telephone facility and 132 more villages for telegraph facility under the liberalised policy. These villages are proposed to be covered progressively during the 6th Plan. The target for Orissa Circle for 1978-79 is for opening 40 PCOs and 40 Telegraph Offices.

Utilization of Chromite-Ore

9055. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to utilise the costly chromite-ore at its disposal not as raw-materials but as well finished goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): Yes, Sir. Government have received a proposal for the setting up of an export-oriented plant jointly with the Government of Orissa based on utilisation fo surplus chromite ore.

भलिया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में बैटरी पद्धति का लगाया जाना

9056. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के जामनगर जिले के भलिया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में बैटरी पद्धति कब से लागू की गई है और क्या इसके लागू किये जाने के बाद भी, जब बिजली नहीं होती है, इमरजेंसी लैंप के अभाव में रात्रि के समय ट्रंक काल नहीं किये जा सकते हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस कठिनाई को दूर करने और इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से लोगों को बेहतर सेवा सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). सही नाम भाटिया प्रतीत होता है । एक अन्य एक्सचेंज से बैटरी सेट ले कर वहां उसे 1977 में लगाया गया था । तथापि, वह सन्तोषजनक सेवा नहीं दे रहा है । वहां नई बैटरी लगाने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

मुख्य डाकघर खोलने के लिए मापदंड

9057. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मुख्य डाकघर खोलने के लिये निर्धारित मापदंड क्या है और क्या इसके लिए जनसंख्या, क्षेत्र तथा कार्यभार को ध्यान में रखा जाता है अथवा कोई अन्य मापदंड अपनाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या गुजरात सर्किल के महसाना जिले में एक और मुख्य डाकघर खोलने की मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया;

(ग) क्या महसाना जिले की 21 लाख से भी अधिक जनसंख्या तथा अधिक कार्यभार को ध्यान में रखते हुए गुजरात के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल ने विसनगर तथा पाटन में दो मुख्य डाकघरों की सिफारिश की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया; और

(ङ) क्या विसनगर तथा पाटन के अधीन 16 तथा 20 एस० ओ० एस० हैं जब कि राजस्थान सर्किल में कोटा मुख्य डाकघर के अधीन 9, पश्चिम बंगाल सर्किल में पोर्टब्लेयर मुख्य डाकघर के अधीन 11, मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल में बैतूल तथा नासिक मुख्य डाकघरों के अधीन 13 एस० ओ० एस० हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यभार को देखते हुए उक्त मुख्य डाकघर मंजूर किये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जब किसी मौजूदा मुख्य डाकघर के अधीन उप-डाकघरों की संख्या 60 से अधिक हो जाती हैं तो उस मुख्य डाक-घर को दो भागों में विभाजित करके किसी उप-डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे मुख्य डाकघर बना दिया जाता है बशर्तेकि प्रस्तावित और मूल मुख्य डाकघरों से सम्बद्ध उप-डाकघरों की संख्या 20 से कम न हो । इसके अलावा, यदि किसी राजस्व जिले में कोई मुख्य डाकघर न हो तो वहां मुख्य डाकघर खोलने के बारे में तभी विचार किया जाता है जबकि उसी जिले के कम से कम 20 उप-डाकघरों को प्रस्तावित मुख्यडाकघरों से लाभ सहित संबद्ध किया जा सके और मूल मुख्य डाकघरों

के अधीन उप-डाकघरों की संख्या 20 से कम न होने पाए भले ही मूल डाकघर के अधीन 60 उप-डाकघर हों या न हों । पिछड़े इलाकों के मामले में या कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में मानदंडों में ढील बरती जा सकती है । इन मानदंडों के अलावा, कार्यभार, उपयुक्त इमारत की उपलब्धता, डाकघरों की वित्तीय स्थिति को बेहतर बनाने और डाक व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

(ख) से (घ) मेहसाना मुख्य डाकघर को तीन भागों में विभाजित करने और विसनगर तथा पाटन के उप-डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हें मुख्य डाकघर बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव अहमदाबाद के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल से आया था । चूंकि निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार इस प्रस्ताव का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता था, इसलिये उसे मंजूर नहीं किया गया ।

(ङ) मानदंडों के अनुसार मेहसाना मुख्य डाकघर को विभाजित करके विसनगर और पाटन के उप-डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का औचित्य नहीं बनता है, इसलिये इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Telephones disconnected in Delhi

9058. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections closed in Delhi, exchange-wise during the last one year for non-payment of bills and total amount realised by way of restoration fee, month-wise and exchange-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that subscribers are not receiving bills, regularly and as a result are put into hardship and inconvenience to pay large amount of bills alongwith restoration fee as penalty within a very short period; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to mitigate public grievance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2237/78].

(b) Yes, Sir. The delay in the issue of bills is due to non-availability of required computer time and suitable computer facilities. Where the bills are issued for a period covering more than one quarter on account of this delay the subscribers, on their request, are allowed to make payment on such bills in instalments. The telephones do not get disconnected in such cases and restoration fee is not payable.

(c) The work of telephone billing and accounting has since been awarded to a new computer Agency and the issue of bills is expected to be normalised when the Agency starts effective functioning.

Linking state capitals with Delhi through direct dialings

9059. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect all the State capitals with the capital of the country through direct dialings system; and

(b) if so, when this proposal will be implemented and if not, whether Government will consider to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All State capitals except Imphal (Manipur) and Agartala (Tripura) have already been connected to Delhi by STD. Agartala and Imphal are at present manual exchanges and are expected to be automatised by 1982, 1983 respectively and STD to Delhi can be provided thereafter.

Indo-Sri Lanka Talks on Micro-wave System

9060. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Sri Lanka talks were held in April, 1978 in Delhi on the proposal of micro-wave system between the two countries for providing higher grade telephone circuits; and

(b) if so, outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Talks were held at New Delhi on 6th and 7th April, 1978 with a 3-member delegation from Shri Lanka headed by Mr. C. J. Serasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Government of Sri Lanka on the schedule of implementation of Indo-Sri Lanka Microwave System.

It is proposed to provide wideband microwave system between Madurai (India) and Colombo (Sri Lanka) spanning a distance of 615 Kms. As a result of the talks Indian P & T has agreed to assist Shri Lanka administration in tower foundation and in tower erection in the initial stages and train Sri Lanka engineers in the microwave system. An agreed target of March, 1979 for the commissioning of the system has also been fixed. This target is, however, subject to the completion of associated civil works in Sri Lanka territory by Sri Lanka P & T engineers within the time frame specified for such works.

Allotment of Higher Types of Quarters in R.P.F. Office, Delhi

9061. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi have been allotted staff quarters higher than their entitlement in the Bhavishya Nidhi Enclave, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number and designation of such residents; and

(c) whether the market rent is being charged from them and if not why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes. The allotment of higher type quarters has been made in accordance with the rules.

(b) Four persons have been allotted staff quarters higher than their entitlement. Their names and present designations are given here under:—

1. Shri Sohan Lal, Head-Clerk.

2. Smt. Bimla Kathuria, Head-Clerk.

3. Smt. Parvesh Anand, U.D. Clerk.

4. Shri R. N. Goel, U.D.C.-incarge.

(c) No market rent is being charged from them. Rent is being charged as per rules.

चल औषधालय

9062. **श्री केशव राव धोंडगे :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक कितने चल औषधालय प्रारम्भ किये हैं;

(ख) उनकी, राज्यवार, संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) यदि ऐसा कोई औषधालय प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने मार्गदर्शी परियोजना के रूप में 5 सचल प्रशिक्षण-एवं सेवा अस्पताल खोले। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत इन सचल प्रशिक्षण एवं सेवा अस्पतालों में से एक-एक अस्पताल महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों को दे दिया गया और इन्हें निम्नलिखित मेडिकल कालेजों से सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया :—

(1) औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)

(2) मेडिकल कालेज, अजमेर (राजस्थान)

(3) मेडिकल कालेज, बड़ौदा (गुजरात)

(4) मेडिकल कालेज, मदुरै (तमिलनाडु) और

(5) के० जी० मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

इसी योजना के दौरान शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने प्रत्येक राज्य में जहां कम से कम एक मेडिकल कालेज था, एक-एक सचल प्रशिक्षण एवं सेवा अस्पताल की दर से कुल 17 अस्पताल खोलने का निर्णय किया। ये सचल प्रशिक्षण एवं सेवा अस्पताल "चितरंजन सचल अस्पताल" के नाम से विख्यात हैं। किन्तु 17 में से केवल 13 अस्पताल ही खोले गए हैं।

जिन राज्यों में ये अस्पताल खोले गए वे हैं :—

आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर, केरल, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल।

फिर भी, यह योजना पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बन्द कर दी गई।

कुछ राज्य सरकारों के पास ग्रामीण तथा आदिवासी लोगों के लिए सचल औषधालय/स्वास्थ्य यूनिट हैं। ये राज्य हैं:—

गुजरात, जम्मू व कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, दादर व नागर हवेली तथा मिजोरम।

(ग) और (घ). अब देश के 100 मेडिकल कालेजों में से हरेक के साथ एक एक सचल क्लिनिक संलग्न करने का विचार है ताकि चिकित्सा शिक्षा को परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल बनाया जा सके तथा संकाय के सदस्यों और मेडिकल कालेजों के छात्र भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने में अपना सहयोग दे सके। इन मेडिकल कालेजों में से प्रत्येक के साथ 3 प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर सम्बद्ध होंगे। एक प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटर के क्षेत्र के लिए एक सचल क्लिनिक होगा।

Ban on Scented Supari

9063. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated the 30th January, 1978 from Ulhasnagar (District Thana, Maharashtra) in respect of lifting up of ban on scented supari, one of the home industries;

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take; and

(c) if Government have taken a negative decision the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A representation dated 30-1-1978 was received from M/s. Shankar Sher Scented Supari, Ulhasnagar (Maha-

rashtra), wherein a request was made for permitting the use of saccharin in scented supari. Since saccharin, when used in conjunction with supari is likely to act as a co-carcinogenic agent as also produce toxic effects, the industry has been informed that use of saccharin in scented supari cannot be allowed.

There is, however, no ban on the sale of scented supari as implied in the wording of part (a) of the question.

Production of Zinc

9064. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the indigenous production of zinc during 1977-78 and in the previous two years;

(b) the cost per tonne of production and how it compares with prices of imported metal; and

(c) the quantity of zinc imported and its value in 1977-78 to meet demand and the estimated demand in 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total indigenous production of zinc by the two zinc producers viz. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (in the public sector) and M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. (in the private sector) is indicated below:—

Year	Production (Tonnes)
1975-76	27,831
1976-77	27,034
1977-78	43.128

(b) The estimated cost of production of zinc by the two indigenous producers is estimated at an average of Rs. 9760 per tonne against the c.i.f. import price of Rs. 5875 per tonne during 1977-78 (when international prices declined significantly).

(c) During 1977-78, the MMTC imported about 56,000 tonnes of zinc metal valued at about Rs. 32.00 crores.

During 1978-79, the demand of zinc metal is estimated at 1,02,400 tonnes.

Suspension of Employees of I.R.C.S.

9085. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees of the Indian Red Cross Society at head quarters have been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons of their suspension from work; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been held in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Two employees—one Superintendent and one Peon have been suspended.

(b) As per the information given by the Indian Red Cross Society, the Superintendent has been reported to be responsible for various acts prejudicial to the interests of the Society and for lapses/irregularities/acts of irresponsible nature in the performance of his official duties, which amount to gross misconduct.

The Peon has been indulging in various activities which are prejudicial to the interest of the Society and amount to gross misconduct. He attempted to mis-appropriate Society's fund, creating fuss in public places under the influence of liquor, refused to wear office uniform, left station without permission and found guilty of selling his uniform etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Superintendent, under suspension, has not as yet answered the charges communicated to him on 10th January, 1978. He was asked to reply the charges by 20-1-1978. He pleaded for the time, which has been granted thrice. He has regretted his inability to appear before Inquiry Officer even on 1-4-1978.

The enquiry officer found the peon guilty on all charges excepting (a) leaving station without permission and (b) reprimandation.

Selection of Homoeopathy Doctors through UPSC

9066. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria Government has adopted for selecting the Homoeopathy Doctors through UPSC; and

(b) whether there are some Homoeopathy (Doctors) (Specialist) who are being called every year for taking interviews?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) This Ministry sends requisition for various posts of Homoepathic doctors to the Union Public Service Commission as and when required. The qualifications and other requirements for the posts are indicated in the requisition. The posts are advertised by the Commission on this basis and the applications are scrutinised by the Commission with reference to essential and desirable qualifications, duties, job requirements and responsibilities attached to the post. The Commission then conduct personal interviews and send their recommendations to the Ministry. It is learnt that the Commission have recently taken a decision to hold a screening test for selecting candidates for interviews, when necessary. In the interviews the Commission is assisted by Adviser as well as a representative of this Ministry.

(b) Selection of Advisers is a matter relating to the internal working of Commission. A panel of Advisers in each subject is maintained by Commission and the Advisers in particular field are selected from the panels. The Commission consider that it will not be in the public interst to disclose any detail regarding the Advisers who have assisted the Commission.

विभिन्न राज्यों में खनिज निक्षेपों की सूचना देने वाले लोगों को वित्तीय सहायता

9067. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे लोगों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है जो देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में खनिज निक्षेपों के बारे में सरकार को सूचना देते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या देश में ऐसे अनेक लोग हैं जो अभ्रक, तांबा और तेल निक्षेपों के बारे में जानते हैं परन्तु वे इनके बारे में सरकार को नहीं बताते हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी हां। सरकार की ऐसे लोगों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की योजनाएं हैं जो आर्थिक महत्व के खनिजों अथवा पैट्रोलियम निक्षेपों की खोज संबंधी जानकारी देते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। यद्यपि कुछ लोग कभी-कभी ऐसी खोजों के दावे करते हैं लेकिन ये दावे सामान्यतया प्रमाणित नहीं होते।

विदेशों में भेजे गये प्रतिनिधि मंडलों द्वारा रिपोर्ट दिया जाना

9069. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में सरकारी यात्रा पर जाने वाले किसी सदस्य अथवा कम से कम प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता के लिये यह अपेक्षित है कि वह लौटने के बाद सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष के दौरान जिन व्यक्तियों ने रिपोर्ट दी उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने रिपोर्ट कब दी तथा जो रिपोर्ट दी गई उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टों सरकार को अक्सर प्राप्त होती है लेकिन यह अनिवार्यत: गोपनीय प्रकृति की होती हैं । इसलिए खेद है कि इसके विवरण को बताया नहीं जा सकता ।

Functioning of National Council of Safety in Mines

9070. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the pretext of financial crisis, making of safety films holding of safety dramas and exhibitions suspended since long, vacancies not filled up, promotions not given, gratuity benefits in spite of General Body's recommendations not implemented and staff not confirmed in National Council of Safety in Mines;

(b) whether 23 lakhs of rupees of N.C.S.M. are lying outstanding with Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad and if so, action taken by Government to make up the deficit; and

(c) the action taken by Government for proper functioning of the National Council for safety in Mines?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The National Council for Safety in Mines is an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Society is financed through ad hoc grants from the Coal Mines Welfare Fund etc. The Council received the following grants-in-aid from the Coal Mines Welfare Fund.

1974-75—Rs. 5.50 lakhs

1975-76—Rs. 8.00 lakhs

1976-77—Rs. 9.35 lakhs

1977-78—Rs. 6.00 lakhs

These amounts were released keeping in view the commitments and availability of funds in the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation. No further amount, as such, is due for these years.

So far as the general financial condition of the Council is concerned, the receipts from all sources which increased from 6,05,200 in 1974-75 to Rs. 10,23,300 in 1976-77 have been found to be not adequate to meet its expenditure.

However, this has not resulted in the activities of the Council being suspended though some of its activities had to be slowed down. The production of drams and exhibitions are arranged where their necessity it felt. Making of films on safety is only attempted occasionally by the Council.

So far as the administrative aspects are concerned at present there is only one vacancy, i.e. of the Administrative Officer, for filling which necessary action has already been initiated. Promotions have not been held up. As regards the confirmation of staff, since the Council is a registered society with inherent provision for dissolution, it is not possible to declare its employees permanent. However this has not

stood in the way of the employees being given benefits similar to those given to permanent Government servants. The question of introducing a gratuity scheme for the employees is under consideration of the Council.

Permission to Eye Specialist to attend National Conference/seminars

9071. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the same Eye Specialist in Willingdon Hospital has been allowed to attend all national Conferences/seminars every time without giving chance to any other specialist; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The permission to attend such conferences seminars is granted on the basis of the applications made by the concerned specialists. The other Eye Specialist in Willingdon Hospital has never applied for nor been refused permission to attend any such Conference/Seminar.

Indo-U.S.S.R. Joint Commission

9072. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of works of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission and the tangible results so far achieved (both short term and long term) till date; and

(b) the same of Indo-U.S. Joint Commission till date?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The Indo-Soviet Joint Commission was established in 1972 and so far four meetings of this Commission have been held. During these meetings agreements have been reached on important matters such as the expansion programme of Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants and the Heavy Machine Building Plants at Hardwar, Ranchi and Durgapur, improvement of existing technology in the steel plants as well as in the heavy machine building plants built with Soviet assistance, deliveries of important components and materials to BHEL, preparation of feasibility studies in regard to Ramgarh open cast mine, central workshops at Singrauli, Nakrakonda mines, Jayant open cast mine and Jhanjra underground mines, introduction of hydraulic coal mining technology, the setting up, on a compensation basis, of an alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh with a capacity of about 600,000 tonnes of alumina per annum, the processing of poly-metallic ores of the Sukinda (Orissa) deposits, setting up of a Troposcatter communication link, establishment of a port-based export-oriented blast furnace complex for production of foundry grade pig iron, participation of Indian organisations in designing, construction and erection work relating to projects set up in third countries with Soviet assistance, setting up of a working group to work out details of long-term economic cooperation and the establishment of a Sub-Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation. It has also been agreed to set up working groups on ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy for determining areas of further cooperation in these fields.

(b) The Indo-US Joint Commission, established in 1974, has held three meetings so far. Three Sub-Commissions dealing with Economy and Commerce, Science and Technology, and Education and Culture have been set up under the Joint Commission to deal with cooperation in those areas. The Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission has been concerned with matters of bilateral trade, US GSP, investment policies etc. The Science and Technology Sub-Commission has identified areas of cooperative research which include energy, earth sciences, oceanography etc. The Education and

Culture Sub-Commission has organised seminars and exhibitions as well as launched a programme for exchange of personnel in the fields of radio, television and films.

At its last meeting in January 1978, the Indo-US Joint Commission reviewed and endorsed the reports of the three Sub-Commissions.

Pollution caused by Mining operations in Goa

9073. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale environmental pollution caused by the mining operations in the Union Territory of Goa;

(b) whether it is a fact that ninety per cent of those suffering from tuberculosis in the Union Territory of Goa are the persons residing in the villages where mining operations are carried on;

(c) what steps Government have taken to avoid this pollution; and

(d) whether Government have any scheme to compensate thbse persons who suffer due to pollution in mining area in Goa by means of medical facilities and other amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

कामन मार्केट के लिए श्रीलंका का सुझाव

9074. **श्री रामसेवक हजारी** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीलंका में क्षेत्रीय ग्रुपिंग अथवा कामन मार्केट बनाने का सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): (क) श्रीलंका में क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग के विचार का समर्थन किया है परन्तु सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में किसी औपचारिक प्रस्ताव की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार भी सामान्यत: क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग के विचार का समर्थन करती है परन्तु सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि इसके पक्ष में क्षेत्रीय आम सहमति के आविर्भाव के द्वारा ही इसकी प्रगति निर्धारित हो सकेगी और इसकी सफलता सभी सम्बद्ध राज्यों की सहमति और सहयोग पर निर्भर करेगी ।

Solution to Unemployment

9075. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he proposes to call for a dialogue between representatives of the industry and Government to solve the unemployment problem; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). There is a constant dialogue between representatives of industry and the Government in various forums. There is no proposal at present for any special dialogue.

पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई के लिए पश्चिमी देशों और ईरान के साथ संधि

9076. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई के बारे में पश्चिमी देशों और ईरान के साथ सन्धि करने के प्रयास के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पाकिस्तान के इस कार्य के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Complaint of Firm against R.P.F. Bombay

9077. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFIARS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaint of Chemicals and Fibres India a private firm in Bombay against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in Bombay (Maharashtra) has been investigated;

(b) whether the accusation against the Regional Commissioner has been found correct; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the Regional Commissioner?

THE MINITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). No complaint from M/s. Chemicals Fibres India Limited was received by the Government. However a representation dated the 16th January, 1978 was received from the CAFI Employees' Union requesting that there should be no interference on the part of the provident fund authorities in the matter of grant of exemption to M/s. Chemicals and Fibres India Ltd., Thana. Since under section 17(1) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Government of Maharashtra is the appropriate authority for the grant of exemption in this case, they would no doubt decide the matter on the merit.

Per Capita Medical Expenditure

9078. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 626 on the 6th April, 1978 regarding per capita Medical expenditure in the country and state:

(a) the reasons for the disparity of expenditure in regard to per capita expenditure in Bihar, Nagaland, U.P., Pondicherry and West Bengal as shown in the Annexure I to the above mentioned reply and whether the State of Bihar could spend Rs. 4.09 and Nagaland Rs. 8.84 again Uttar Pradesh only Rs. 5.08 and Pondicherry Rs. 38.84 and West Bengal only Rs. 9.78; and

(b) the per capita medical expenditure in terms of rupees in the country during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Health is a State subject and services in different regions of the country have developed according to the availability of financial and medical manpower resources as also the particular needs of a State. In a large country like, India, it is not possible to ensure that per capita expenditure is uniform all over the country. The variation in per capita expenditure can be attributed to historical reasons, the development of specific methods of Health Delivery System and the physical features of a State. The per capita expenditure in Nagaland came down from Rs. 80.84 in 1974-75 to Rs. 75.84 in 1975-76 whereas in States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh it showed a marginal increase in 1975-76 from Rs. 4.09 to Rs. 4.46 and from Rs. 5.08 to Rs. 5.36 respectively.

(b) Per capita expenditure on health in terms of rupees in the country for the year 1975-76 is given in the statement. The expenditure figures for the year 1976-77 have yet to be compiled.

Statement

Per Capita Medical Expenditure in India during 1975-76.

States/U.Ts.	Per capita expenditure (1975-76) (in Rupees)
1. Andhra Pradesh	8·86
2. Arunachal Pradesh	43·12
3. Assam	10·27
4. Bihar	4·46
5. Gujarat	10·68
6. Harayana	11·19
7. Himachal Pradesh	19·36
8. Jammu & Kashmir	37·02
9. Karanataka	11·26
10. Kerala	14·12
11. Madhya Pradesh	6·98
12. Maharashtra	13·41
13. Manipur	16·98
14. Meghalaya	24·08
15. Nagaland	75·84
16. Orissa	9·13
17. Punjab	17·88
18. Rajasthan	13·27
19. Sikkim	23·06
20. Tamil Nadu	10·94
21. Tripura	13·22
22. Uttar Pradesh	5·36
23. West Bengal	12·31
24. Goa	47·59
25. Pondicherry	50·04
INDIA	10·63

Medicinal Plants in Hill States

9079. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicinal plants are in abundance in the hill State of Sikkim;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to survey the area and set up a research centre for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has already surveyed a part of Sikkim in March-April, 1977 to assess the medico-botanical potentiality. The Council has planned further surveys of this area during the current year. The feasibility of setting up of a research centre in Sikkim will be considered after necessary data with regard to availability of medicinal plants and the traditional systems of medicine prevailing in Sikkim has been collected by the Council.

बाक्साइट खानों का विकास करने के लिए ईरान की सहायता

9081. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ईरान ने देश के किसी भाग में बाक्साइट खान विकास परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने की पेशकश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जिन क्षेत्रों में भारत-ईरान आर्थिक सहयोग दिया जाएगा उनमें पूर्वीघाट बाक्साइट भंडारों पर आधारित एल्यूमिना परियोजना भी है।

(ख) और (ग) ये व्यौरे साध्यता अध्ययन पूरा होने पर तय किए जाएंगे, जो शुरू किया जा चुका है और संतोषजनक ढंग से चल रहा है।

Siddha System

9082. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:
SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not including Siddha system in the Documentation and Reference service for I.S.M.; and

(b) the place given to Siddha system in the proposed Central Pharmacy in Indian systems of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Classical works in Siddha system are included in the Documentation and Reference Services of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(b) The main objective of the Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, which has yet to be established is to undertake the manufacture of Indian medicines. Initially the Corporation will manufacture genuine Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines and at a later stage the Corporation will also undertake the manufacture of Siddha medicines.

Membership Verification of Kandla Port Trust and Dock Labour Board

9083. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether verification of membership at Kandla port Trust and Dock Labour Board was done by Labour Ministry;

(b) whether Transport Dock Workers Union Kandla is having comfortable majority than all other unions; and

(c) if so, why the recognition is not being given to this union?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Verification of membership of unions of port and dock workers functioning in Kandla Port as on the 31st December, 1978 was conducted by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

(b) The Transport and Dock Workers Union, Kandla had a verified membership of 1701 out of 3680 workers on the port side and 535 out of 1549 workers on the dock side.

(c) The verification of membership was conducted for the sole purpose of allocation of Labour Seats on the Port Trust/Dock Labour Board and not for recognition.

Discontentment Among Class III Employees of the Central Board of Workers' Education

9084. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lot of discontentment among Class III employees of Central Board of Workers' Education regarding departmental channels for recruitment of Education Officers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and what steps Government are going to take to set it right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Philatelic Bureaux

9085. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Department in 1976-77 and 1977-78 on the establishment of Philatelic Bureaux and the supervisory staff at different levels in connection therewith;

(b) at what places Philatelic Bureaux have been established;

(c) are they able to comply with the mail orders quickly;

(d) if not, whether any such orders are pending with some Philatelic Bureaux; and

(e) if so, what is the oldest pending and why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The total expenditure incurred by the department in 1976-77 and 1977-78 on the establishment of Philatelic Bureaux and the supervisory staff at different levels in connection with it is as follows:

1976-77—Rs. 5,57,763-27

1977-78—Rs. 6,63,620-63

(b) Names of Philatelic Bureaux are as under:—

Ambala	Bombay B	Chandigarh	Kanpur	Anna Road Madras
Ahmedabad	Bhopal	Hyderabad	Lucknow	New Delhi
Allahabad	Calcutta	Indore	Ludhiana	Patna
Bangalore	Cuttack	Jaipur	Nagpur	Shillong
Simla	Coimbatore	Pune	Trivandrum	
Srinagar	Pondicherry	Gauhati	1. Central Base PO C/056APO 2. Central Base PO C/099APO	

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Help to Namibia

9086. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what material help has already been promised to SWAPO for the freedom struggle in S.W. Africa (Namibia) and what material help has already been given to them;

(b) the details of diplomatic proposals forwarded by heads of 5 Western countries Ministers in New Delhi when they met the Foreign Minister during the visit of SWAPO Chief Sam Nujoma to New Delhi; and

(c) whether Government have promised military aid also to SWAPO?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) We hope that a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the Namibian question would be found and that Namibia would become independent this year. If efforts to bring about such a settlement do not suc-

ceed due to the obduracy of the South African regime, and armed struggle were to become consequently necessary, India would continue to extend political diplomatic, moral and material support to SWAPO which is the sole liberation movement for Namibia.

Material help rendered so far to SWAPO by India has consisted of supply of cloth, boots, tea, coffee, medicines, communication equipment, and other material. Also, we have been extending training facilities in various fields. Scholarships for SWAPO nominees are also being given.

(b) The text of "Proposal for a Settlement of the Namibian situation" (Proposals of Five Power Contact Group) which was handed over by Heads of Five Western countries is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2238/78).

(c) No, Sir.

असगन्ध औषधि

9087. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर जिले में मनासा ही भारत में एक मात्र ऐसा स्थान है जहां 'असगन्ध' औषधि बहुतायत में उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली में इस औषधि का बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग होता है;

(ग) क्या इस औषधि का निर्यात भी किया जाता है और इससे बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) असगन्ध देश के अनेक भागों में पैदा होती है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मंदसौर जिले के मनासा से तथा नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) से बड़ी मात्रा में इसकी सप्लाई की जाती है। बाजार में यह असगन्ध नागोरी के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

(घ) भारत सरकार भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की फार्मेसियों के विकास संबंधी योजना के अंग के रूप में जड़ी-बूटी उद्यानों के विकासार्थ केन्द्रीय सहायता देती है। वैसे, इस योजना में केवल असगंध की खेती के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद और केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद की 28 से 31 जनवरी 1978 तक हुई संयुक्त बैठक में यह सिफारिश की गई कि राज्य सरकारों को औषधीय पौधों की खेती करनी चाहिए तथा जड़ी-बूटियों को एकत्र करने, उन्हें स्टोर करने और बांटने के लिये योजना बद्ध रीति से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। यह सिफारिश राज्य सरकारों को कार्य रूप देने के लिये भेज दी गई है।

Reasons for Change in Structure of SAIL

9088. SHRI L. L. KAPUR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons that prompted Government to change the present structure of SAIL;

(b) the benefits that would accrue to the coal consuming units; and

(c) the details of the unemployment and transfer of staff due to these steps of restructuring business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The main object of restructuring of Steel Authority of India Limited is to bring the public sector steel plants under the overall control of an integral company so that it can function as an Integrated steel complex and Concentrate on steel production activities. This is expected to lead to better management of and greater efficiency in the working of the steel plants and other units.

(b) Coal consuming units other than steel plants, will not be directly affected by the restructuring of SAIL.

(c) The restructuring of SAIL is not expected to result in any unemployment. As regards transfer of staff, the Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1978 provides, inter-alia, that an employee holding officer in a dissolved company or a transferred unit will continue to hold office in the corresponding unit of SAIL or of the transferee company, as the case may, on the same terms and conditions of service unless and until such terms and conditions are duly altered.

Committee on I.I.S.C.O.

9089. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to study the causes for the slide back of the Indian Iron and Steel Company and to suggest measures to overcome it;

(d) if so, the details;

(c) whether the said Committee has completed its study;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, by when it is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (e). No such Committee has been appointed by Government. The Board of Directors of Indian Iron and Steel Company have decided to set up a team of Officers to go into the working of the Company. The Composition of the team is being finalised.

Providing Telephone to Gurgunta Post Office, Karnataka

9090. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request from the residents of village Gurgunta, Taluka Lingasugur, of Raichur District in Karnataka for providing a telephone to the Post Office; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Public Call Office was opened at Gurgunta in March' 78.

Vishwayatan Yogashram and Central Research Institute

9091. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Research Officers (Yoga), Research Officers (Literary), Lecturers in Yoga, and Technical Assistants who were borne on the staff of Vishwayatan Yogashram and the Central Research Institute for Yoga before Government's takeover of the Institutions;

(b) whether the personnel had the requisite qualifications for their jobs;

(c) whether there has been any change in the aforementioned staff personnel since the take over;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The information is given below:

(1) Km. Manju Sareen, Research Officer (Yoga).

(2) Shri Ram Pal Sharma, Research Officer (Yoga).

(3) Smt. Vanmala Vachani, Research Officer (Literary).

(4) Shri B. N. Agarwal, Lecturer in Yoga.

(5) Shri Murli Choudhry, Technical Assistant.

(6) Km. Gurjeet Gill, Technical Assistant.

(b) No.

(c) to (e) : Yes. The services of the following persons have been terminated.

	Date of termination.
(1) Km. Manju Sareen, Research Officer. (Yoga).	18-2-1978
(2) Smt. Vanmala Vachani, Research Officer . . (Literary)	18-2-1978
(3) Km. Gurjeet Gill. Technical Assistant. .	8-3-1978
(4) Shri Murli Choudhry, Technical Assistant. .	15-3-1978

Other cases will be taken up and reviewed soon.

After the take over the different yogic Kriyas have been purified in accordance with Patanjali Yoga Sutras, the 5 Hatha Text Books and 108 Yogopanishads. For that daily practical and theory classes for instructors have been introduced. In addition one class on meditation has also been introduced. For the benefit of Sadhaks theory classes in different aspects of Yoga have been started. In collaboration with Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences research programmes have been undertaken. After the removal of unqualified staff, who were also a handerance towards the smooth running of the Institution, attendance of Sadhaks increased during March-April, 1978 and after fresh staff is enrolled, the progress is expected to improve further.

Definition of Rural Areas for Postal Facilities

9092. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the general term used by the postal authorities to define rural areas as regards thickly populated centres, to provide additional postal facilities;

(b) whether the 2-mile limit for establishing postal facilities in rural areas is proposed to be relaxed;

(c) whether there is a proposal to open a Post Office at Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church Medical Mission Hospital at Kolencherry in Ernakulam Distt. of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) The norms for opening of post offices in rural areas are under review. Distance of a proposed post office from an existing post office is one of the norms now.

(c) The proposal for opening of a post office at Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church Medical Mission Hospital at Kolencherry in Ernakulam dis-

trict of Kerala was examined, but the same was not found justified as per departmental norms.

Jamshedpur Steel Plant

9093. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tata's have submitted a proposal to double the capacity of their Jamshedpur Steel Plant from two to four million tonnes; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal made and the decision taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No formal proposal for the expansion of the capacity of their steel plant at Jamshedpur has yet been submitted by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of Portraits of National Leaders from Embassies

9094. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the portraits of some of great National Leaders have recently been removed from some of our embassies;

(b) if so, the names of such embassies and the names of those leaders;

(c) the details in this regard for removing the portraits of these leaders; and

(d) the criteria/policy Government have defined in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (d). According to his directive issued in March, 1977 the Prime Minister had made it clear that his portrait should not be displayed in Missions abroad and that prominence should be given to the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and the President. Portraits of important and respected national leaders continue to be displayed in Indian Missions abroad.

Problems of Indian Residents in England

9095. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Indian Workers' Association, Great Britain, submitted a memorandum to the High Commissioner of India in Britain in the month of November, 1977, about the problems of Indian residents in England;

(b) the main problems mentioned in that memorandum; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or are taking to resolve those problems?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands mentioned in the Memorandum were:

(i) To streamline passport procedures by allowing representative Indian organisations to attest passport photographs, ending red tapism and corruption and providing facilities for issue of passports in emergency;

(ii) To stop the practice of asking applicants for renewal of expired passports to provide British Home Office document as proof that they have not acquired British nationality;

(iii) To allow addition of surnames in passports without insisting on advertisement in newspapers;

(iv) To give right to people of Indian origin holding British citizenship to enter and settle in India by incorporating a clause in this respect in the Indian Constitution;

(v) To raise the present limit of customs allowance from Rs. 500.00 to L 500.00 and to end harassment by immigration and customs officers in India;

(vi) To stop the practice of asking for self-addressed envelopes from applicants; and

(vii) Extend validity of passports to 10 years.

(c) Our High Commission in London has already taken the following action on the main demands mentioned in the Memorandum:

(i) Category of persons who can attest passport photographs has been broadened and High Commission has started authorising two top office-bearers of well established organisations to do such attestation. Besides, High Commission has been streamlining its procedures to give more prompt and convenient service to Indians in U.K. and has made special arrangements to issue passports in emergent cases. No specific complaint of corruption has been received against any passport official and Memorandum itself concede that it was not possible to substantiate its allegation.

(ii) The High Commission now only asks for proof or certificate of non-acquisition of British nationality where there is doubt that the applicant may be trying to obtain an Indian passport while retaining the British passport.

(iii) Procedure regarding addition of surnames in passports has been liberalised considerably. It is possible in most cases now to add surnames in passports without formalities of inserting advertisements in newspapers, etc. High Commission is also now accepting advertisements about change of names in any well-established English or Indian language newspaper. The liberalised procedures have been widely publicised by High Commission through press releases and letters to all Indian organisations.

(iv) The Constitution of India does not provide for dual nationality. Under the Indian Citizenship Act any person who voluntarily acquires foreign nationality loses his Indian citizenship. However, no visa is required to be obtained by persons of Indian origin with British citizenship. Such persons, if they intend to settle permanently in India can apply to register themselves as Indian citizens after only 6 months' residence in India. Before they are actually registered as citizens, they have to renounce their foreign citizenship.

(v) The matter of fixation of limits of customs allowances under various Baggage Rules has been under consideration of the appropriate authorities in India. Specific allegations of harassment by customs or immigration officers in India brought to High Commission's notice were referred to concerned authorities for enquiry and necessary action.

(vi) Self-addressed envelopes were being asked for from applicants as this saves time and minimises chances of mistakes in addressing covers. The High Commission does not now demand that such self-addressed envelopes sent by applicants should be stamped or registered by them.

(vii) Normally the total life of an Indian passport is now 10 years,— five years initially and renewable for another five years. It does not seem necessary to increase the initial life of an Indian passport to 10 years.

Loss to NMDC due to recession in Steel Industry

9096. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to global recession in steel industry,

the National Mineral Development Corporation is likely to incur a minimum loss of Rs. 10 to 15 crores; per year; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The N.M.D.C., in association with M.M.T.C.; are exploring possibilities of exporting iron ore and fines to now overseas markets.

Enquiry into capacity and actual Production of HINDALCO

9097. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether UP Power Minister has written to the Union Government to enquire into capacity, actual production and other malpractices in HINDALCO; and

(b) the reaction of the Central Government to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No such letter has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference on Employment

9098. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a round table Conference on employment convened by the Asian Regional Organisation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has recommended to the Centre for the setting up of a high-powered commission headed by the Prime Minister to give employment orientation to the entire economic policy;

(b) if so, the reaction of the union Government;

(c) whether they have suggested that trade union should also be given representation in the commission; and

(d) other subjects discussed in the meeting and whether Government have examined their suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). An Indian National Round Table on Employment was convened by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Asian Regional Organisation (ICFTUARO) from April 5 to 7, 1978 in New Delhi. Government have not received any proposals from the Round Table.

2. It is learnt that the discussions in the Conference covered a wide range of subjects related to employment generation such as reappraisal of fiscal policies, involvement of the common people and the weaker sections in the process of development, setting up of consortia at area levels for comprehensive intensive area development, organisation of the rural poor, provision of widespread meaningful educational facilities including facilities for adult education, development and utilisation of appropriate technologies, effective and responsible participation of the trade union movement in the process of development, steps to be taken by international agencies to promote employment generation in the developing countries etc. etc. One of the recommendations of the Round Table is reported to relate to the setting up of a high power Commission on Employment with adequate authority and professional competence and with effective representation of the trade union movement.

भारत में द्रुत डाक सेवा

9099. **श्री भारत भूषण :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां इस समय 'द्रुत डाक सेवा' उपलब्ध है;

(ख) किसी नये स्थान पर 'द्रुत डाक सेवा' प्रारम्भ करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जाता है;

(ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां 1978-79में इस सेवा के प्रारम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) जिला मुख्यालयों और देश की महत्वपूर्ण मण्डियों में इस सेवा का प्रारम्भ करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT 2239/78)

(ख) शीघ्र डाक सेवा के राष्ट्रीय जाल में सभी राज्यों की राजधानियां, संघ शासित राज्यों की राजधानिया और महत्वपूर्ण हवाई केन्द्र परस्पर जुड़े हुए हैं। उनकी संख्या145 है। सहायक क्षेत्रीय शीघ्र डाक सेवा में अधिकांश जिला मुख्यालय और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण नगर राज्यों की राजधानियों से जुड़े हुए हैं। उनकी संख्या 407 है।

(ग) कोई ऐसा खास प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी इस सेवा का विस्तार करने के बारे में लगातार जांच की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ) अधिकांश जिला मुख्यालय उनके संबंधित राज्यों की राजधानियों से पहले ही जुड़े जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, अन्य महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों में, जिनमें महत्वपूर्ण मंडियां भी शामिल हैं, यह सेवा पहले ही दे दी गई है। इस सुविधा का विस्तार करने के लिए यदि किसी खास मामले का प्रस्ताव किया जाता है तो उस पर तुरन्त विचार किया जाता है।

Tezpur Mental Hospital

9100. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Tezpur Mental Hospital in Assam is now 105 years old and it is the only such Hospital in the whole of North-east Tripura, West Bengal and Sikkim;

(b) if so, what special arrangements are being made to centralise its development, reception and facilities of treatment of a larger number of patients and sanction of coverage of the risk to the male and female keepers in handling the insane persons detained in the Hospital; and

(c) if Government shall not take over the Hospital, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

सलेमपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को मऊ अथवा लखनऊ के साथ जोड़ना

9101. **श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवरिया जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सलेमपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को मऊ या लखनऊ से सीधे जोड़ने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सलेमपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को लार, भाटपाररानी, बरहल बाजार और भटनी से जोड़ने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद गुप्तदेव राय) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) सलेमपुर का मौजूदा ट्रंक यातायात सिवाय मौजूदा देवरिया ट्रंक एक्सचेंज के साथ लिंक के किसी दूसरे लिंक का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं करता।

Publication of Ethical Homoeopathy in Hindi and English

9102. DR. BHAGWAN DAS RATHOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat is publishing the First Weekly of the World on Ethical Homoeopathy in Hindi and English (for the last about 5 years) from Hardwar;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to recognise these weeklies; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Honourable Member is perhaps referring to the 'Homoeopathy Jagat' published from Hardawar. This Ministry has no information regarding its circulation and regularity of publication. A number of professional journals of Homoeopathy are being published in India and abroad for quite sometime. The Government do not grant recognition to such journals. The leading journals in Homoeopathy, namely, 'the Hahnemannean Cleenings' published from Calcutta, 'Journal of Homoeopathy' published from Bombay and the Journal of Homoeopathic Medical Association of India etc., are also not recognised by Government of India as this is not considered necessary.

बड़े उद्योगों को इस्पात की सीमित सप्लाई

9103. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बड़े उद्योगों को इस्पात की सीमित सप्लाई करने का है ताकि उन्हें इस्पात की ऐसी वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने से रोका जा सके जिन वस्तुओं का निर्माण कुटीर एवं लघु उद्योगों द्वारा किया जा सकता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने लघु इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है और क्या ये स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं और क्या विश्व के किसी भी देश में इस प्रकार के लघु इस्पात संयंत्र हैं और यदि हां तो किन-किन देशों में, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि नहीं तो, उसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी, नहीं। फिर भी, जहां तक लघु उद्योगों को इस्पात की आपूर्ति का सम्बन्ध है, राज्यों की लघु उद्योग निगमों की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि करने के लिए पहले ही उपाय किए जा चुके हैं। ये निगमें लघु उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार की वर्तमान नीति यह है कि देश में नए लघु-इस्पात कारखाने लगाने को प्रोत्साहन न दिया जाय क्योंकि वर्तमान लघु इस्पात कारखाने ही अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता से बहुत कम क्षमता पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। पता चला है कि विभिन्न देशों में इस्पात के बहुत से छोटे कारखाने हैं जिनके बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

नेपाल के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग

9104. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच बरते हुए आर्थिक सहयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री, परम सम्माननीय श्री कीर्तिनिधि बिष्ट की 15 से 17 अप्रैल, 1978 तक की भारत यात्रा के दौरान उन्हें भारत और नेपाल के बीच विद्यमान निकट आर्थिक सहयोग की समीक्षा करने और उसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य भारतीय नेताओं के साथ विचारविमर्श करने का अवसर मिला। जैसा कि 17 अप्रैल, 1978 को जारी की गयी संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में बताया गया है, आर्थिक सहयोग के नये क्षेत्र निम्नलिखित हैं :

(i) नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत-नेपाल संयुक्त उद्यमों को संवर्धित करने की श्री पांच की सरकार की इच्छा व्यक्त की ।

(ii) भारत सरकार ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ऐसे क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के लिए भारतीय अधिकारियों की एक बहु-विज्ञानी दल नेपाल भेजने का निर्णय लिया है जो सीमेंट बनाने, कागज और लुगदी, खाद्य संसाधन, डिब्बाबंदी आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों का पता लगाए जिनमें संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित किये जा सकें ।

(iii) नेपाल की आधारिक संरचना के विकास के लिए उसे दी जाने वाली भारतीय आर्थिक सहायता के अन्तर्गत चालू सहायता कार्यक्रम जिसमें राजमार्ग का विकास, सिंचाई, लघु उद्योग आदि शामिल हैं, के अतिरिक्त इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि दोनों देशों के बीच निम्नलिखित विषयों के लिए करारों पर हस्ताक्षर होंगे :

(1) कोसी जलग्रह क्षेत्र में एक 15 वर्षीय भूमि एवं जल संरक्षण परियोजना;

(2) पर्वतों के बीच दुलाल घाट–धनकुटा मार्ग का भू-सर्वेक्षण; और

(3) नेपाल में बागवानी के विकास के लिए एक एकीकृत कार्यक्रम ।

(4) 14-मैंगावाट देवीघाट पन-बिजली परियोजना, जिसका निर्माण भारत 'टर्नकी' के आधार पर करेगा, के निर्माण के लिए दोनों देशों के बीच एक करार पर भी शीघ्र हस्ताक्षर होंगे ।

(5) जिन नदियों का उद्गम नेपाल में होता है और भारत में होकर बहती हैं उनकी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए तीन विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के बारे में विस्तृत जांच के लिए किए जा रहे भारत-नेपाल संयुक्त अध्ययन का काम भी सुचारू रूप से चल रहा है ।

Employment in Malanjkhand Copper Project

9105. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment of employment potential in the Malanjkhand Copper Project has been made; and

(b) if so, how many people are likely to get jobs after commissioning of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1862 persons are likely to be employed at the full operational stage of the project.

Indian Red Cross Society

9106. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Red Cross Societies Employees Union have submitted a charter of demands to the Indian Red Cross Societies Headquarter authorities;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) what action is being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). As informed by the Indian Red Cross Society, the Indian Red Cross Workers Union, New Delhi, have made the following demands:

1. Withdrawal of suspension order to the Staff Members.

2. Stop Direct Unfair and Ad-hoc appointments by-passing Employment Exchange.

3. Stop favouritism on promotions/allowances.

4. Promotion on Seniority Basis.

5. Immediate filling of posts living sanctioned.

6. Qualified class IV staff should be upgraded to Class III.

7. Immediate removal of Retired persons re-employed in the Society.

8. Action against the man who manhandled staff member.

9. Demote all members unduly promoted.

10. Stop drainage of money from the Society by few capriciously officers, donated by the people for humanitarian purposes.

(c) The demands will be placed before the Managing Body of the Society scheduled to meet on May 5th, 1978.

Overtime Allowance to P & T Staff

9107. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed heads of postal circles to discourage grant of overtime to Post and Telegraph employees; and

(b) if so, what specific steps are being taken for its implementation and to create more new jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the Heads of Circles have been directed to review the number of staff at present being placed on duty on holiday to see if a reduction therein is possible without affecting the service to the public so that economy in overtime payment is made. Simultaneously in medium or large-sized operative offices, the question of employment of minimum number of additional operatives could be considered (if justified on work standard basis) rather than the grant of overtime.

General Manager's Establishment of Telecommunication Factory at Calcutta

9108. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he is contemplating to do away with controlling General Manager's establishment of telecommunication Factory at Calcutta;

(b) since when this system has been functioning;

(c) what are the major difficulties that they have been facing in the functioning of the present system; and

(d) fullest details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. It is proposed to distribute the General Manager's establishment amongst the various Factories.

(b) The office of General Manager, Telecom. Factories has been functioning from 1-4-1951.

(c) and (d). For modernisation, expansion and setting up manufacture of new items, it is proposed to place the Calcutta Telecommunication Factory under the direct charge of the General Manager, Telecommunication Factory, Calcutta. It is also proposed to post General Managers at the two other main factories at Jabalpur and Bombay. Additional powers will be given to these General Managers to enable them to function effectively.

Nutrition Programme

9109. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children being benefited under health-based nutrition programme, of the central sector schemes taken by the Government, State-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the criteria for selecting the children living in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Two health based nutrition programmes are in operation in Central Sector. They are:—

(i) Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among children (1 to 12 years).

(ii) Prophylaxis against blindness among children (1 to 5 years) due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency. A statement showing the number of children benefited under these two schemes for 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (upto February, 1978) is enclosed.

(b) (i) The deficiency of Iron and Folic acid in the daily diet causes nutritional anaemia. The scheme is meant to prevent this type of anaemia by giving the Iron and Polic acid in the required dosage, to children who are more vulnerable to develop the deficiency. Children living in economically backward areas, tribal areas and drought affected areas, urban slums are given preference.

(ii) Children in the age group of 1 to 5 years living in the areas chosen on the basis of low nutritional status in general and Vitamin 'A' deficiency signs in particular are given the benefit of the scheme for prevention of blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency diseases. In this case also the broad criteria of economic backwardness and tribal areas are applied.

Statement

S.No.	States/ Union Territories	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78 (upto Feb'78	
		Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia	Prophylaxis against blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency	Prophylais against Nutritional Anaemia	Prophylaxis against vitamin 'A' deficiency	Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia	Prophyla) agaix vitamin ' deficienc
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	220.648	556,499	219,178	487,765	615,767	703,132
2	Assam	60,187	..	37,569	43,742	66,296	55,980
3	Bihar	125,608	66,517	69,441	18,045	44,107	43,226
4	Gujarat	287, 831	217,489	207,388	623,039	558,702	505,738
5	Haryana	57,931	61,692	67,412	155,359	222,449	284,778
6	Himachal Pradesh	60,326	3.779	19,676	24,038	42,107	43,722
7	Jammu & Kashmir	46,029	..	35,745	28,000	55,592	105,714
8	Karnataka	156,619	..	1 ,775	..	265,921	224,945
9	Kerala	366,545	666,759	225,391	676,234	254,524	762,052
10	Madhya Pradesh	328,304	342,721	267,407	253,447	317,745	167,471
11	Maharashtra	191,757	345,452	163,582	588,573	444,260	638,059
12	Manipur	2,427	..	2,559	1,433	8'611	4,706
13.	Meghalaya	18,239	100	54,974	59,514	55,008	32,202
14	Nagaland	1,541	..	2,110	..	NR	NR

15	Orissa	119,876	277,119	164,231	567,277	193,592	51,4108
16	Punjab	54,521	..	69,090	50,368	81,014	179,718
17	Rajasthan	113.545	248,754	29,549	92,889	80,838	286,594
18	Tamil Nadu	375.384	797.956	259,321	989,113	319,851	757,397
19	Tripura	3.127	..	17,524	..	1,687	563
20	Uttar Pradesh	213.070	216,510	240,000	751,793	321,479	742,812
21	West Bengal	571,753	526,168	521, 174	1,144,442	1,025,302	1,068,589
22	A.&.N.Islands	3,865	..	3,464	1,519	5,314	3,077
23	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	9,318	3,213
24	Chandigarh	5,054	..	7,290	22,900	9,117	8,620
25	D. & N. Haveli	9,475	4,004	5,910	2,651	9,028	393
26	Delhi	17,174	..	61,677	51,886	79,126	76,115
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,360	..	12,716	1,654	19,337	38,207
28	Lakshadweep	262	..	112	358	NR	NR
	ondicherry	7,344	..	13,278	23,524	16,419	89,421
	Mizoram	3,109	..	1,731	..	1,418	..
1	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	17,484	12,231

Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres

9110. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaching-cum-guidance Centres functioning in India;

(b) the particulars showing location output, beneficiaries, and the amount sanctioned for expenditure, year-wise since inception;

(c) whether a considerable part of the amount sanctioned is surrendered every year; and

(d) if so, the particular of the amount surrendered during the last three years state-wise; and the reasons for such surrender?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Four.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Output and beneficiaries

Statistical summary of the work done by the Four Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes located one each at Delhi, Kanpur, Madras and Jabalpur since their inception upto December, 1977.

Particulars of Assistance rendered.	*No. of Beneficiaries*			
	Jabalapur	Delhi	Madras	Kanpur
1. Guidance rendered at the time of registration .	10590	83087	16410	19947
2. Guidance rendered before interview. . .	11959	10514	12396	12596
3. Number given information relating to careers/job opportunities.	8245	12170	16156	18188
4. Counselling given to parents. . . .	124	480	238	98
5. Number helped in securing employment. .	744	2412	2726	1213
6. No. who attended the talks given by experts relating to job opportunities in various professions.	6341	6709	3502	3179

The amount sanctioned for expenditure year-wise since inception.

(Rupees in thousands)

Year	Delhi Rs.	Madras Rs.	Jabalpur Rs.	Kanpur Rs.	Total Rs.
1970-71	75	43	43	43	204
1971-72	63	54	43	48	208
1972-73	60	45	44	51	200
1973-74	61	47	51	57	216
1974-75	45	55	50	55	205
1975-76	68	67	64	72	271
1976-77	62	70	70	80	282
1977-78	64	69	71	86	290

Telegram sent to and from Port Blair

9111. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telegrams to and from Port Blair were sent by air mail during last six months if the reply is yes, state details and the reasons; and

(b) in case the telegrams sent by air mail, whether Government proposes to refund the telegraphic charges to the concerned persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Telegrams to and from Port Blair were airmailed as detailed below:

Month	To Port Blair		From Port Blair	
	No. of occassions	No. of telegrams	No. of Occasions	No. of telegrams
October 77	3	433	2	715
November 77	4	353	3	1138
December 77	3	394	2	547
January 78	3	356	3	1534
February 78	7	1209	5	1638
March 78	3	223	1	150

Disposal by airmal had been necessitated on these occasions largely due to atmospheric disturbances on Radio channels.

(b) As per Indian Telegraph Rules, a refund of charges, less fifty paise, is made to the sender for a telegram sent by post if it reaches the destination after 24 hours for Express telegrams and 48 hours for Ordinary telegrams. A refund certificate on a P&T Service Card is sent to the addressee along with the telegram. Such a refund, however, is not aplicable if the sender had been informed beforehand of the anticipated delay.

Introduction of Nursing Training in G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair

9112. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India received any proposal from Andaman and Nicobar Administration to introduce nursing training and compounders training in the G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair; and

(b) if so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up a Training Institute for Nursing and para medical workers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands as a part of Annual Plan 1978-79 of the Union Territory, has been received and is under examination. There is no proposal for starting the training of pharmacists in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Improving Telephone Service in Andaman and Nicobar Island

9113. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deterioration of telephone ser-

vice in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if so, what action Government propose to take for the improvement of the telephone service in the Union Territory; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce STD Service at Port Blair being the Head Quarter of Union Territory and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir, the Telephone Services of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not deteriorated.

(b) Introduction of STD to Port Blair can be considered only after the Indian Domestic Satellite Project is completed. The present medium is HF Radio and cannot provide adequate number of reliable channels.

Purchase of Iron Ore by Rourkela Steel Plant

9114. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Steel Plant is purchasing iron ore from Rangra Railway Station at an enhanced rate; and

(b) if so, the reasons for enhancement of the rates when there is no increase in freight etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The price of iron ore obtained by Rourkela Steel Plant through the agency of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and despatched from Rangra Railway Station during the current financial year is Rs. 37 per tonne F.O.R. involving an increase of Rs. 2.07 per tonne over that of the preceding year. The increase in the price is on account of increase in price of Petrol, oil and lubricants, explosives, transportation costs, labour costs etc.

गुजरात में गोंडल शहर में आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन ऐक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

9115. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य के राजकोट जिले के गोंडल शहर में आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए गोंडल चैम्बर आफ कामर्स और कुछ अन्य लोगों ने ज्ञापन भेजे हैं ;

(ख) गोंडल शहर में आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब से चालू हो जायेगा और इसके लिए क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इसके लिए कोई जमीन ली गई है और यदि हां, तो कब और जमीन का क्षेत्र कितना है और अब इस जमीन का क्या उपयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) गोंडल में वर्तमान टेलीफोन ऐक्सचेंज की टेलीफोन देने की कितनी क्षमता है और गोंडल में कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं और 31-3-1978 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन थे और उनके विचाराधीन रखे जाने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ङ) जिन व्यक्तियों के आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं, उनको कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे और उनमें सब से पुराने आवेदन पत्र की तिथि क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) हाल ही में ऐसा कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज उपस्कर की सीमित सप्लाई के कारण गोंडल में तुरन्त ही आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज के लिए जमीन प्राप्त करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। 2112 वर्गगज रकबे का मौजूदा प्लाट टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है और इसे कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के लिए इस्तेमाल करने में लाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) गोंडल के मौजूदा एक्सचेंज की क्षमता 840 लाइनें हैं। इसमें 820 कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं और 31-3-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार उन्नीस आवेदकों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज हैं। इस एक्सचेंज की क्षमता बढ़ जाने पर इन आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जायेंगे। 1978-79 के दौरान इस एक्सचेंज की क्षमता का विस्तार 960 लाइनें करने की योजना पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ङ) एक्सचेंज के स्थानीय क्षेत्र से बाहर लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शन की सबसे पुरानी मांग 10-12-1975 से बकाया पड़ी है तथा स्थानीय कनेक्शन की मांग 2-3-78 से बकाया पड़ी है। वर्ष 1978-79 में इस एक्सचेंज का विस्तार करने की एक योजना को मंजूरी देने के लिए कार्रवाई चल रही है। मंजूरी के बाद एक्सचेंज की क्षमता का विस्तार हो जाने पर आशा है कि ये कनेक्शन दे दिये जाएंगे।

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन

9116. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से कितने और किन-किन सदस्यों की राजभाषा विभाग की सिफारिश पर मनोनीत किया गया है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। इस मंत्रालय में कोई पूरी हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति तो नहीं है लेकिन केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की एक उप समिति का गठन राजभाषा विभाग के परामर्श से किया गया है जिसमें श्री गंगा शरण सिंह और डा० मलिक मुहम्मद दो गैर सरकारी सदस्य हैं।

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना

9117. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले गये उनमें कितने कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की गई और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के क्या आंकड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी टेलीफोन लाइनें बिछाई हैं और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो ऐसा कब किये जाने की आशा है; और

(घ) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए आवश्यक शर्तें क्या रखी गई हैं तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखदेव साय) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 1333 टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले गए हैं।

इन एक्सचेंजों में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की संख्या कितनी है, इसके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, पूरे विभाग में 1976-77 में समाप्त हुए 3 वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कुल 60924 की वृद्धि हुई थी। इस वृद्धि में 28.1 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति से 3.4 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजाति से थी।

(ख) और (ग). सभी राज्यों में बहुत से देहाती इलाकों में छोटे आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज और लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर दोनों ही खोले गए हैं।

(घ) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य होने पर खोले जाते हैं। विवरण में दी गई कुछ शर्तों के अधीन लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर घाटा उठा कर भी खोले जाते हैं। ये शर्तें देहाती, पिछड़े और पहाड़ी इलाकों के विकास के लिए आधारिक संरचना की एक मद के रूप में दूर संचार सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता और उपलब्ध वित्तीय और साज-सामान के साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित की गई है।

विवरण

घाटा उठाकर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और संयुक्त डाकतार घर जैसी दूरसंचार सुविधाएं देने के बारे में नीति

क्रम सं०	श्रेणीगत स्थान	लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के बारे में शर्तें	तारघर खोलने के बारे में शर्तें
1	2	3	4
1	जिला मुख्यालय	इन स्थानों पर घाटे के बावजूद और न्यूनतम आय की किसी शर्त के बिना लम्बीदूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था उत्तरोत्तर कर दी जाएगी।	इन स्थानों पर घाटे के बावजूद और न्यूनतम आय की किसी शर्त के बिना तारघरों की व्यवस्था उत्तरोत्तर कर दी जाएगी।
2	उपमंडल मुख्यालय		
3	तहसील मुख्यालय		
4	उप तहसील मुख्यालय		
5	खण्ड मुख्यालय		
6	सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 5000 या इससे अधिक (पिछड़े और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 2500 या इससे अधिक) आबादी वाले स्थान		

1	2	3	4
7	ऐसे पुलिस थानों वाली जगहें जो किसी पुलिस दरोगा या उससे ऊंचे ओहदे वाले अधिकारी के चार्ज में हों ।	सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय को कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए ।	सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए ।
8	दूरदराज के स्थान (क)	किसी मौजूदा एक्सचेंज से 40 कि०मी० (अरीय दूरी) से अधिक दूर होना चाहिए ।	(क) किसी मौजूदा तारघर से 20 कि० मी० (अरीय दूरी से अधिक दूर होना चाहिए ।
		(ख) सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए ।	(ख) सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए ।
			(ग) अनुमानित घाटा प्रतिवर्ष सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 2000 रु० और पिछड़े/पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 5000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
9	पर्यटक/तीर्थ केन्द्र / कृषि सिंचाई / बिजली परियोजना स्थल/बस्तियां ।	(क) सामान्य क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए ।	(क) सामाय क्षेत्रों में अनुमानित आय वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए ।
			(ख) अनुमानित घाटा प्रतिवर्ष सामान्य क्षेत्रों में 2000 रु० और पिछड़े पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।

1	2	3	4
10.	अन्य सभी स्थान	वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य होने पर ।	वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य होने पर ।

टिप्पणी—1: आबादी के आंकड़ों पर विचार करते समय केवल कस्बे या गांव की आबादी पर विचार करना चाहिए न कि कस्बों या गांवों के समूह की आबादी पर ।

टिप्पणी—2 : श्रेणी 8 और 9 के अन्तर्गत खोले जाने वाले सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघरों की संख्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में 200 तक सीमित रहेगी ।

टिप्पणी—3 : श्रेणी 9 के अन्तर्गत खोले जाने वाले तारघरों की संख्या 100 तक सीमित रहेगी जो कि इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत खोले जाने वाले 200 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघरों के अलावा होगी ।

टिप्पणी—4 : यदि प्रस्तावित तारघर से 8 किलोमीटर के भीतर पहले से ही एक दूसरा तारघर काम कर रहा हो तो कोई भी तारघर घाटे पर नहीं खोला जाना चाहिए ।

Stagnation in Orissa Telecom. Circle

9118. SHRI RAMACHANDRA MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees stagnating as on the 31st December, 1977 in the Orissa Telecom. Circle and number belonging to Clerical, Junior Engineer and Selection Grade Clerks; and

(b) what compensation he proposes to give to such employees in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Total Fourteen. Number belonging to clerical and Junior Engineer is one each and selection grade clerks is Two.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Discontentment amongst Workmen of Bailadilla Iron Ore Project

9119. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing discontentment amongst the workmen of Bailadilla Iron Ore Project resulting into deaths of hundreds of workers recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Labour Ministry has intervened into the matter; and

(d) if so, with what results and what effective steps have been taken to remove such discontentment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) and (b). The contracts for the mining and transportation of iron ore in Baladilaa Iron Ore Project are likely to

completed on varying dates during 1978-79. The workers of the Contractors have been apprehending retrenchment and demanding alternative employment as the contracts are not likely to be renewed due to fall in iron ore exports to Japan. With the completion of their contract on 31st March 1978, M/s. Ashok Mining Company, one of the Contractors, retrenched 1375 workers out of whom 1327 had received their retrenchment benefits and left between the 1st and 3rd of April, 1978. In regard to the death of workers arising out of the retrenchment, the Minister for Steel and Mines has already made a statement in the Lok Sabha on 11th April, 1978 in response to a Calling Attention Notice.

(c) and (d). The workmen of M/s. Ashok Mining Company raised an Industrial Dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raipur, whose efforts to bring about a settlement through conciliation failed.

Sale of Iron Scull and Scrap to Kanoi Industries Pvt. Ltd. by Durgapur Steel Plant

9120. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the replies given to the Unstarred Question No. 1391 on the 2nd March, 1978 and state:

(a) what further development has taken place in the matter of total recovery of entire 30,000 MT iron scull and scraps by the Kanoi Industries Private Limited, Calcutta as per the agreement after the issuance of the letter dated the 11th February, 1978 to the party by the Durgapur Steel Plant Authorities;

(b) the value of the materials not so far recovered as per agreement, damages to be levied and total claims of the Durgapur Steel Plant against the Company along with other details; and

(c) the effective steps being taken by the authorities for realisation of DSP's total dues with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assessment of Efficiency and Prompt Service in Delhi Telephones

9121. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have made a general assessment of efficiency, prompt service and regular billing in public satisfaction on the part of Telephone Department in Delhi during the last 9 months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). (i) Yes, Sir. The general assessment of efficiency is regularly being done by the efficiency observation team of Delhi Telephones. This special team conducts efficiency tests, making local calls and STD calls every month from every exchange in Delhi Telephone system. Remedial actions are taken when shortcomings are observed.

(ii) Test calls on different Special Services are made and times to answer noted. Whenever any delay in answering is observed, concerned officers and Supervisory staff are informed who take corrective actions.

(iii) Complaints are handled promptly. External plant faults are made over to Line Staff within 25 minutes of its booking. 90 per cent of faults are cleared within 4 hours.

(iv) Telephone bills in Delhi were processed with the help of Computers. Due to the inadequate availability of computer time there has been approximately three months delay in issue of bills. Alternative arrange-

ment has now been made with another computer agency for processing telephone bills. The delay in billing is expected now to be reduced and the billing work to be current in few months period.

Complaints re. disconnection of Telephones and non-receipt of Telephone Bills in Delhi

9122. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints month-wise received in Delhi, exchange-wise during the last one year for closing of telephone connection and non-receipt of telephone bills regularly;

(b) the number of cases enquired into and number of persons (Employees) held responsible for causing hardship and inconvenience to public; and

(c) action taken so far and proposed to be taken in this regard and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Number of month-wise complaints received in Delhi, exchange-wise during the last one year (4/77 to 3/78) of closing of the telephone connections for non-payment of dues and non-receipt of telephone bills are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2240/78].

(b) All cases where such complaints are received are enquired into. In cases of complaints against non-receipt of bills, which are overwhelmingly oral, and, made consequent upon telephonic reminders for payment of bills, arrangements are made to supply duplicate copies of the bills at the Reception. In cases of complaints against disconnection of telephones also enquiries are made in all cases and where disconnection is found to be due to error and negligence on the part of the staff is established, responsibility is fixed and suitable action is taken against the defaulting officials. During this year under review action was taken against seven officials.

(c) Under the existing system, bills are sent to subscribers by Ordinary Post. In Delhi the subscribers are reminded on phone twice regarding non-payment of their bills and they are given about a weeks time more from the date of first reminder for making payment. Telephones are disconnected only if the payment are not received within stipulated period even after telephonic reminders. The subscribers are also given option for being reminded by Registered Notice on payment of Re. 1/- for each notice.

Telephone Connections to Villages in Orissa

9123. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have telegraph and telephone facilities in Orissa State; and

(b) the names of the villages which are proposed to be provided with these facilities during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The number of villages which have telegraphs and telephone facilities in Orissa as on 31st March 78 are 672 and 419 respectively.

(b) A list of 86 places for which provision of telecommunication facilities on loss has been approved is given in the Annexure, out of which 40 places are proposed to be provided with this facility during 1978-79.

Statement]

Names of Villages proposed to be provided with Telegraph & Telephone facilities in Orissa circle subject to availability of line Stores

1. Muzagada
2. Kalyansingpur
3. Sarasakana
4. Kachkunda
5. Madanpur-Rampur
6. Mathili
7. Kanpur
8. Boden
9. Lathikata
10. Balisankara
11. Koira
12. Kakhara
13. Sartha
14. Jamankira
15. Lamtaput
16. Chandra Ashram
17. Machdiha
18. Anantapur
19. Podia
20. Kalimedela
21. Moter
22. Chandrapur
23. Chandahandi
24. Tentulikhunti (KPT)
25. Korkonda
26. Karlamunda
27. Biswanthpur
28. Nuagoda
29. Gumma
30. Mohana
31. Ullunda
32. Naktodeul
33. Komna
34. Kolampur
35. Jhuamal-Rampur
36. Kantamal
37. Gosani
38. Kosala
39. Kesadurpal
40. Charbahal
41. Bangore
42. Tukia
43. Panchupally
44. Kiraloga
45. Duduka
46. Nandigaon
47. Dhusuri
48. Nihalprasad
49. Dhumabata
50. Jiral
51. Tillo
52. Lakhana
53. Baragaon
54. Kantio-Kateni
55. Bhauriabad
56. Jagannathpur
57. Kantio-Putasahi
58. Darlipali
59. Chatua Handi
60. Mahidharpur
61. Jhorigumma
62. Chandrasekhar Prasad
63. Rasol
64. Kantipal
65. Jajanga
66. Kango
67. Karanda
68. Sukha

69. Bathasana
70. Duderkote
71. Hatibeda
72. Menda
73. Nuakote
74. Mangalpur
75. Atigan
76. Budhepanka
77. Kumbhari
78. Bhainsa
79. Raidihi
80. Gotmara
81. Baligaon
82. Barihepur
83. Pingua
84. Tubey
85. Jaipur
86. Angalo.

Pay Scales of Post Office and R.M.S. Accountants

9124. SHRI R K MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of pay-scale of P.O. & R.M.S. Accountants in P & T. Department is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the matter has now been decided, and if so, with what result; and

(d) if not so far, the reasons thereof and when it shall be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The proposal has been under consideration for the past few years. The Third Central Pay Commission did not suggest any separate pay scale; instead they recommended revision in the rates of special pay. Accordingly, the special pay was raised from Rs. 25/- (Asstt. Accountants) and Rs. 35/- (Accountants) to Rs. 35/- and Rs. 45/- respectively. The question of grant of separate pay scale, if any has relevance only w.e.f. 1-4-76 when the postal accounts were departmentalized. This aspect of the problem is being examined on merits and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर लगे हुए खम्भे

9125. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर लगे हुए खम्भों की मरम्मत के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है और यह धनराशि किस एजेंसी के जरिए खर्च की जायेगी ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : भारत-नेपाल सीमा स्तम्भों की मरम्मत का काम जिन तीन राज्यों की सरकारों, यानी उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के अभिकरणों के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा 1977-78 में इस काम के लिए 54,09,000 रु० की धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी। वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए उनकी अपेक्षाओं की प्रतीक्षा है ।

रोगों का उन्मूलन

9126. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् ने बिहार के किन-किन जिलों के किन-किन गांवों में ग्रामीणों को रोग मुक्त करने का कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद्, जो कि संसद के एक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत स्थापित एक शासी निकाय है, देश में चिकित्सा शिक्षा के स्तर को बनाये रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। इस परिषद् ने बिहार में रोगों के उन्मूलन का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाया था।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अभ्रक की खानें

9127. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अभ्रक की कुल कितनी खानें हैं और वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान उनमें कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में अभ्रक की कुल खानों और उनमें अभ्रक के कुल उत्पादन और बिहार में उनकी संख्या एवं उत्पादन का अनुपात कितना रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में अभ्रक खनिज सम्पत्ति को अवैज्ञानिक तरीके से खुदाई कर बर्बाद किया जाता रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रोकथाम के लिए सुव्यवस्थित उत्पादन के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं। परन्तु भारतीय खान ब्यूरो द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षण के दौरान अवैज्ञानिक खनन; और खनिज संरक्षण तथा विकास नियमावली के उल्लंघन के 36 मामले ध्यान में आए हैं।

(घ) अभियोजन की कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है तथा मामले न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष	अभ्रक खानों की संख्या			कुल अभ्रक का उत्पादन (टनों में)		
	अखिल भारतीय	बिहार	अखिल भारतीय में बिहार का प्रतिशत	अखिल भारतीय	बिहार	अखिल भारतीय में बिहार का प्रतिशत
1975	387	214	55%	11,501	6,191	54%
1976	332	184	55%	9,485	5,791	
1977	292	177	61%	9,149	5,511	

स्रोत: भारतीय खान ब्यूरो

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

9128. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते के भुगतान के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाया गया है ;

(ख) गुजरात के किन नगरों में डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) किन स्थानों से इसके लिए मांग की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जैसा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है इसके लिए 1971 की जनगणना के समय कम से कम 50,000 की आबादी होनी चाहिए।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर घोषित किए गए वर्गीकृत स्थान।

(ग) पालनपुर और अमरेली।

Villages in Maharashtra covered by Daily Delivery Scheme

9129. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the villages in Maharashtra are covered by Daily Postal Delivery Scheme;

(b) what is the nature of Daily Delivery Scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that number of villages having independent "Gram Panchayat" are without Post Office and if so, the number thereof; and

(d) when these villages are likely to have their Post Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir, As on 31-3-78, 35,635 out of 35, 778 villages are covered under the Daily Delivery Scheme in Maharashtra State. The remaining villages are covered at intervals exceeding one day.

(b) Under the Daily Delivery Scheme, mail is sent out for delivery on the very day of its receipt in the delivery post office, to the areas/localities placed under the jurisdiction of a particular delivery post office.

(c) and (d). 14,775 Gram Panchayat villages in Maharashtra State are without independent post offices.

8252 Gram Panchayat villages in this State have Post Offices and counter facilities have been provided to 1,702 Gram Panchayat villages through Mobile Post Offices.

It is proposed to provide post offices in remaining Gram Panchayat villages in a phased manner subject to the fulfilment of prescribed norms.

Declaration of Pakistan as Enemy Country in 1971

9130. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) was Pakistan declared as enemy country in December, 1971, if so, from what date; and

(b) did Pakistan commit external aggression against India in December, 1971, if so, when was the external aggression vacated?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Armed conflict was initiated by Pakistan on December 3, 1971. A Presidential Proclamation declaring a state of emergency, as the security of India

was threatened by external aggression, was issued the same day. A ceasefire went into operation with effect from December 17, 1971. The Simla Agreement between the two countries was signed on July 2, 1972. The withdrawal of forces to their respective sides of the international border was completed on December 20, 1972.

चीन को पिग आयरन का निर्यात

9131. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल में जनवादी चीन को भारत से पिग आयरन का निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ख) चीन को किये गये पिग आयरन के निर्यात का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस बात की जानकारी देना देश के वाणिज्यिक हित में न होगा।

Southern Boundary of the Kingdom of Bhutan

9132. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is some dispute in the Southern boundary of the Kingdom of Bhutan and parleys have been held between officers of both sides for the last few years;

(b) which are the regions of dispute; and

(c) whether the dispute has been settled and the boundaries have been demarcated to the satisfaction of either country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) There is no dispute about the Southern Boundary of Bhutan between India and the Royal Government of Bhutan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Southern Boundary between India and Bhutan has been demarcated to the satisfaction of both the countries.

Outstanding Telephone Bills

9133. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount of telephone bills has been outstanding against Government subscribers and private subscribers during 1977-78;

(b) total number of subscribers against whom the amount has been pending and in how many cases the telephones have been disconnected;

(c) the names of 10 top subscribers against whom the maximum amount was outstanding (please give the names with address also; and

(d) what specific steps Government have taken to see that the arrears are paid in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Non-issue of Telephone Bills and overbilling

9134. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that thousands of telephone bills were not issued to the

subscribers during 1976-77, causing a loss to the tune of lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) how many complaints were received by Government during 1976-77 and 1977-78 for over-billing and how much amount was involved in it; and

(d) the total amount refunded or adjusted to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Projects completed during the last three years

9135. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects which were completed during 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) when these projects were scheduled to be completed;

(c) the reasons for the delay in each case;

(d) the original cost of each project and how much amount has been spent on each project; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to complete the projects within time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Talks with Littoral States Regarding Nuclear Free Zone

9136. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently discussed with the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean the situation in South Asia particularly for a nuclear free zone in the area; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). The question of the speedy implementation of the declaration of Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace is invariably an important issue discussed with leaders from the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean. The situation in South Asia also figures in these discussions, when opportunity is taken to explain the Government's policy of improving and strengthening relatons with its neighbours in this region.

During the recent visit of Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan, the question of the desirability of the countries in South Asia making joint declaration to the effect that they would not utilise nuclear energy for producing nuclear weapons was referred to.

Village in Andhra Pradesh without Postal Facilities

9137. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any village in Andhra Pradesh which does not have postal facility;

(b) if so, their total number; and

(c) when can they expect to have postal facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI HARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a)

to (c). All the 27,221 Census villages in Andhra Pradesh have been provided with daily dak delivery facility. 16543 inhabited villages have independent post offices or have postal counter facility through Mobile Post Offices.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक-घर

9138. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रत्येक जिले में कितने-कितने डाकघर, उप-डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर हैं; और

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कितने डाकघर, उप-डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) यह सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दे दी गई है।

विवरण

जिले का नाम	तारीख 31-3-78 को मौजूदा डाकघर			वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान शाखा डाकघर खोलने का अस्थायी लक्ष्य
	मुख्य डाकघर	उप-डाकघर	शाखा डाकघर	शाखा डाकघर
1	2	3	4	5
आगरा	2	102	257	4
इलाहाबाद	1	113	320	4
अलीगढ़	1	76	365	4
आजमगढ़	2	66	423	4
अलमोड़ा	2	47	289	17
बाराबांकी	1	38	210	4
बिजनौर	1	38	192	6
बरैली	1	57	172	4
बदायूं	1	25	242	4
बुलन्दशहर	1	50	272	4
बलिया	1	48	244	4
बहराइच	1	27	268	39
बांदा	1	22	198	4
बस्ती	1	46	396	65
चमोली	1	36	197	16
देहरादून	1	61	92	30

1	2	3	4	5
देवरिया	1	48	369	4
एटा	1	28	236	4
एटावा	1	38	228	4
फतेहपुर	1	27	157	3
फैजाबाद	2	64	423	80
फतेहगढ़	1	57	202	4
गोरखपुर	1	67	420	10
गाजीपुर	1	42	249	4
गोंडा	1	42	324	39
गाजियाबाद	1	50	142	4
हमीरपुर	1	23	183	4
हरदोई	1	36	223	4
जौनपुर	1	48	301	4
झांसी	1	31	143	4
जालौन	1	23	169	4
कानपुर	2	108	258	4
खेड़ी	1	32	205	94
ललितपुर	कोई नहीं	12	125	4
लखनऊ	2	107	39	3
मुजफ्फरनगर	1	41	219	4
मैनपुरी	1	29	182	4
मथुरा	1	52	167	4
मेरठ	2	78	274	4
मिर्जापुर	1	37	204	12
मुरादाबाद	1	57	229	3
नैनीताल	2	54	152	15
पीलीभीत	1	14	95	5
प्रतापगढ़	1	41	231	4
पौड़ी	2	53	284	18
पिथौरागढ़	1	29	255	23

1	2	3	4	5
रामपुर	1	20	70	3
रायबरेली	1	45	307	4
शाहजहांपुर	1	25	177	3
सहारनपुर	2	77	194	4
सुल्तानपुर	1	37	335	4
सीतापुर	1	36	292	4
टेहरी	1	17	166	26
उन्नाव	1	20	189	3
उत्तरकाशी	—	10	61	25
वाराणसी	1	105	278	4
	64	2612	12884	670

1978-79 में प्रस्तावित उप डाकघर — कोई विशेष लक्ष्य नहीं है। औचित्य सिद्ध होने पर उप-डाकघर खोल दिये जाते हैं।

1978-79 में प्रस्तावित मुख्य डाकघर — अलीगढ़ जिला—1 (हाथरस में)
उत्तरकाशी जिला—1 (उत्तरकाशी में)
वाराणसी जिला—1 (कमच्छा में)

दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक औषधालय

9139. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालयों की संख्या की तुलना में दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक औषधालयों की संख्या बहुत कम है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा के कितने नये आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोले जाने का विचार है और वे कहां कहां पर खोले जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना दिल्ली के अन्तर्गत आयुर्वेदिक एवं होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की चार-चार अतिरिक्त यूनिटें खोलने का विचार है। ये यूनिटें कहां कहां खोली जाएंगी इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Siddha System of Medicine

9140. SHRI A. MURUGESAN:
SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:
SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of allocation of funds for research in Siddha System of medicine as compared to other systems in the Sixth Plan; and

(b) the reasons for not opening new Research Projects or Post Graduates Centre for Siddha System of Medicine in spite of the fact that new schemes have been taken up for Ayurveda, Unani and Homoepathy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The allocation of funds for research in Siddha and other system would be finalised only after the outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan has been approved. However, care will be taken to provide adequate funds for the proper development of research in all the Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(b) The following institutes/projects have been established by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy for the development of Siddha system:

1. Central Research Institute (Siddha), Madras.

2. Drug Standardisation Research Unit (Siddha) at Captain Srinivasamurti Research Institute, Madras

3. Literary Research Unit (Siddha), Palayamcottai.

4. Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit at Government College of Indian Medicine, Palayamcottai.

5. Literary Research Unit (Siddha) TMSSM Library, Thanjavur.

6. Clinical Research Unit (Siddha) at A. A. Government Hospital for Indian Medicine, Madras.

The research projects are set up to meet the necessary requirements of the Siddha system after taking into account the availability of trained man-power and funds. It has been experienced that due to paucity of trained man-power in Siddha system, the Council inspite of advertisements could not fill up the posts of Director, Asst. Director and Research Officer for its Research Institute/Centres. In order to meet the dearth of trained man-power in Siddha system, the Government of India sanctioned the upgradation of two departments for post-graduate training and research in Siddha at the Government College of Indian System of Medicine, Palayamkottai. during 1972-73. This is the only college in the country for education in the Siddha system. It would thus be observed that the Government of India have been providing the maximum possible facilities for the development of the Siddha system in the fields of research and post-graduate education.

Siddha System CGHS Dispensaries/Hospitals

9141. SHRI A. MURUGESAN:
SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS Dispensaries/Hospitals started for Siddha system of medicine and the location thereof; and

(b) if no such Dispensary has been started so far the reasons for not starting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No C.G.H.S. Dispensary/Hospital under Siddha system of medicine has so far been set up. The question of opening a dispensary in this system under CGHS Madras is being examined.

Appointment of Siddha Research Officer

9142. SHRI A. MURUGESAN:
SHRI K. A. RAJU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Senior Siddha Research Officer in the Ministry of Health to look after development of Siddha system has been appointed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no post of Senior Research Officer (Siddha) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The development of Siddha system is being looked after by the Research Officer (Siddha).

Special Commemorative Stamps for 1978

9143. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have altered, added or revised the programme or list for the year 1978 of issue of special stamps commemorating historic events and/or great individuals;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) reasons for doing so; and

(d) when are the similar names and decisions for the 1979 commemorative stamps likely to be discussed and decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A few changes have been made.

(b) A copy of the programme is placed on the table of the House. Proposals added subsequently have been mentioned therein.

(c) Sometimes proposals are added to the programme already announced, if the proposals which are subsequently received are considered to be worthy of inclusion.

(d) The provisional programme for the issue of stamps during 1979 will be drawn up in the next few months.

Statement

Programme of issue of Special Commemorative Postage Stamps during 1978

Sl. No.	Particulars of stamps	Date of issue	No. of stamps	Denomination (in paise)
1	2	3	4	5 6
1.	Conquest of Kanchenjunga	15-1-78	2	25, 100
2.	27th Pacific Area Travel Association Conference	23-1-78	1	
3.	Third World Book Fair	11-2-78		
4.	The Mother, Pondicherry	21-2-78	1	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Wheat Research	23-2-78	1	25	
6.	Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi	16-3-78	1	25	
7.	Surya Sen	22-3-78	1	25	
8.	Rubens	4-4-78	1	200	
9.	Charlie Chaplin	16-4-78	1	25	
10.	Syama Prasad Mookerji	23-6-78	1	25	
11.	Bethune College, Calcutta	4-9-78	1	25	added subsequently
12.	E.V. Ramaswami	17-9-78	1	25	
13.	Uday Shankar	26-9-78	1	25	
14.	Vallathol Narayan Menon	16-10-78	1	25	
15.	Children's Day	14-11-78	1	25	
16.	Franz Schubert	11-78	1	25	Added subsequently.
17.	Ravenshaw College	1978	1	25	
18.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	5-5-78	1	25	Added subsequently
	SERIES				
1.	Modern Indian Paintings (to coincide with the Fourth Triennale of Contemporary Art).	23-3-78	4	25,50,100,200	
2.	Museums of India	—5-78	4	25,50,100,200	
3.	Tribals of India	—8-78	4	25,50,100,200	
4.	Ajanta Frescoes	10-78	4	25	each.

ILO Conference

9144. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of meetings, conferences, deliberations held in Geneva, Switzerland, under the auspices of ILO attended by Governmental Ministers and Officials during the years 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 to date;

(b) what were the concrete proposals/suggestions/points raised and initiated by the said Indian participants at these Geneva ILO meetings during the above period and with what concrete success; and

(c) the total expenses incurred by Government on these tours and participations of and by the Indian delegation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Twenty-five meetings of various bodies were held at Geneva, under the auspices of the ILO, during the period January, 1975 to April, 1978 in which

Indian Government representatives participated. These were as follows:—

	No. of meetings
International Labour Conference including its Maritime Sessions.	4
Tripartite World Employment Conference.	1
ILO Governing Body Sessions .	7
Industrial & Analogous Committees	7
Coal Mines Committee (10th Session)	
Committee on Work on Plantations . . . . (7th Session)	
Building, Civil Engineering and the Public Works Committee (9th Session)	
Metal Trades Committee . (10th Session)	
Textile Committee . . . (10th Session)	
Iron & Steel Committee . . (10th Session)	
Chemical Industries Committee (8th Session)	
Other Meetings	6
Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference. . . .	
Joint Meeting on Work and Employment in the Postal and Telecommunication Services .	
Tripartite Technical Meeting for Civil Aviation. . . .	
Tripartite Meeting on Conditions of Work and Employment of Professional Workers. . .	
Technical Conference on the Public Service . . .	
Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines other than Coal Mines (3rd Meeting). . . .	
TOTAL :	25

(b) In International Conferences and meetings, particularly of long established Agencies like the International Labour Organisation, the scope for any radically new initiatives or proposals, more so, by a country like India which has been a founder member is limited. Unlike other International Organisations, the ILO is a tripartite body where there is a Government Group, a Workers' Group and an Employers' Group. Members of the Workers' and Employers' Groups do not represent their countries but represent the interests of workers and employers. The efforts of the Government representatives of the Indian Delegation has generally been one of promoting the socio-economic interests of developing countries and in safeguarding the national interests of India.

The Reports of the Indian Delegation to the Annual Conferences are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The total expenses incurred by the Ministry of Labour was about Rs. 13 lakhs.

Rural Health Services

9145. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Health Service newly introduced by Government comprise of qualified personnel and equipped with proper instruments and facilities;

(b) if so, broad details thereto;

(c) whether the All India Medical Council have accepted the said services norms and qualifications of procedures and personnels;

(d) if not, what are the Council's objections/criticisms, if any; and

(e) Government's reaction and response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a)

and (b). Under the Rural Health Scheme, which is known as Community Health Workers Scheme, there is no provision of personnel in the usual sense of the term. Under this Scheme, a community or a village with a population of 1,000 selects a person—male or female—from among its own residents to look after the preventive, promotive and curative needs regarding their health. The person to be selected needs to possess formal education of at least 6th standard and should be of 30 years age. The community may, however, select a more qualified person or a person who is already practising one of the systems of medicine. The Community Health Worker receives training for three months in promotive and preventive health practices and in simple curative procedures at the Primary Health Centre to which he belongs. After training, he goes back to his village with a manual for his guidance and a kit containing medicines. While during training he receives a monthly stipend of Rs. 200 after training he gets a honorarium of Rs. 50 per month. He also gets Rs. 50 per month worth of medicines.

The Medical Officers and other paramedical staff at the Primary Health Centres, who impart training to these workers, are duly qualified for the purpose. An additional doctor's post for each such PHC has also been sanctioned.

(c) and (d). The Medical Council of India are in agreement with the Government over this scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

Post of Asstt. Director (Siddha) in Central Council for Research

9146. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:
SHRI K. A. RAJU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sanctioned post of Assistant Director (Siddha) in the Headquarters Office and Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has been abolished; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no post of Assistant Director (Siddha) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The post of Assistant Director (Siddha) in the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has not been abolished.

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of Procedure for preparation of Consumer Price Index

9147. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the procedure for preparing the consumer price index;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the rise in the consumer price index month by month?

THE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to revise the procedure for preparing the consumer price index for industrial workers compiled by the Labour Bureau.

(c) The rise in the index in a particular month is due to increase in the retail prices of items which are taken into consideration for compiling the index in that month.

सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में पोस्ट-बाक्सों का लगाया जाना

9148. **श्री वर्णसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जूनागढ़ जिले के बंथली, माणावदर, कुतियाणा, पोरबन्दर, मांगरोल तालुकों, राजकोट जिले के धोराजी, जामक डोरणा, उपलेटा, तालुकों और जामनगर जिले के जामजोधपुर और लालपुर तालुकों में 1977-78 के दौरान किन-किन शहरों और गांवों में कितने-कितने पोस्ट बाक्स लगाये गये;

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित जिलों तथा तालुकों में किन-किन गांवों और शहरों में 1978-79 के दौरान नये पोस्ट बाक्स लगाने का विचार है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त तालुकों और जिलों के किन-किन गांवों और शहरों में नये पोस्ट बाक्स लगाने के लिए 31 मार्च, 1978 के दिन कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन थे और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उन गांवों और शहरों में नये पोस्ट बाक्स कब तक लगाये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय). (क) से (ग) यह सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है।

विवरण

क्रम	जिला	तालुका	स्थान	वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान स्थापित किए गए नए पोस्ट बक्स	वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित पोस्ट बाक्स	पोस्ट बाक्स स्थापित किए जाने के लिए तारीख 31-3-78 को बकाया पड़ी अर्जियों की संख्या
1.	जूनागढ़	बनथली	बनथली	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
		माणावदर	माणावदर	,,	,,	,,
		कुतियाणा	कुतियाणा	,,	,,	,,
		पोरबन्दर	पोरबन्दर	,,	,,	,,
		मंगरोल	मंगरोल	,,	,,	,,
2.	राजकोट	धोराजी	धोराजी	,,	,,	,,
		जामकंडोरणा	जामकंडोरणा	,,	,,	,,
		उपलेटा	उपलेटा	,,	32 पोस्ट-बाक्स का एक कैबिनेट	,,
3.	जामनगर	जामजोधपुर	जामजोधपुर	,,	कोई नहीं	,,
		लालपुर	लालपुर	,,	32 पोस्ट-बाक्स का एक कैबिनेट	,,

Change in Law relating to what constitutes strike

9149. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to bring about substantial changes in the existing law relating to what constitutes a strike and strike notices; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The entire matter is under consideration in the overall context of the Industrial Relations Bill.

Strike by Employees of G.S.I. Employees Union

9150. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Secretary of Geological Survey of India Employees Union has gone on indefinite hunger strike at Rajghat, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps being taken to resolve their demands in consultation with the representatives of the Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The Secretary of Delhi Unit of an unrecognised splinter group of the Geological Survey of India Employees Association resorted to hunger strike at Rajghat with effect from 8th April, 1978, which was called off on 13th April, 1978.

(b) The main demands of this unrecognised Association are (i) revision of wages of semi-skilled and unskilled contingent employees; (ii) revocation of the suspension orders of Shri A. Alavandhan and Assistant in the office of Deputy Director General, G. S. I. Northern Region at Lucknow and also General Secretary of this unrecognised group based at Lucknow; (iii) finalisation of recruitment of one contingent employee on compassionate grounds.

(c) As this is an unrecognised group, the question of consultation with their representatives does not arise, however, these demands are in any case being looked into on merits.

मेडिकल तथा प्री-मेडिकल कर्मचारियों के लिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी भवन

9151. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कार्य करने वाले मेडिकल और प्री-मेडिकल कर्मचारियों के लिए कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी भवनों की क्या व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1977 के अन्त तक ऐसे भवनों की संख्या क्या थी और अन्य राज्यों में संख्या क्या थी; और

(ग) क्या परिवार नियोजन कर्मचारियों के लिए भी ऐसे भवनों की व्यवस्था है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो राज्य सेक्टर में हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए भवन बनाने हेतु सहायता दी जाती है :—

(1) प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टरों के लिए ।

(2) प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टरों के मुख्य कार्मिकों के रिहायशी मकानों के लिए ।

(3) उन प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टरों के भवनों के लिए जिनका दर्जा बढ़ाकर 30-30 पलंगों वाले अस्पतालों में परिणत कर दिया गया है ।

(4) उप केन्द्रों में सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफ के रहने और कार्य करने के लिए स्थान की व्यवस्था । इसी तरह, परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो एक केन्द्र-पोषित योजना है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए सहायता दी जाती है :—

(1) प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टरों में ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्रों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए;

(2) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अधीन दिए गए स्टाफ के रिहायशी मकान बनाने के लिए ।

(3) चुने हुए 1000 प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टरों में प्रसव कक्षों को आपरेशन को आपरेशन थियेटरों में बदलने के लिए ;

(4) तालुक/उप-मण्डलीय स्तर के अस्पतालों में छः पलंगों वाले नसबन्दी वार्ड और आपरेशन थियेटर बनाने के लिए; और

(5) सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफ प्रशिक्षणार्थियों और स्टाफ के लिए प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टरों के उप-भवन बनाने के लिए ।

(ख) पहली अप्रैल, 1975 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरों के भवनों और स्टाफ क्वार्टरों की स्थिति के बारे में विस्तृत विवरण "क" पर दिया हुआ है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल-टी-2241/78] । पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों और मार्च, 1978 तक हुई उपलब्धियों का अवलोकन विवरण "ख" पर दिया हुआ है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल-टी—2241/78] ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

Difference in Average Basic Wages of Men and Women Mine Workers

9152. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists substantial difference between the average basic wages of men and women mine workers;

(b) whether there is considerable distortion in wage rates, mine-wise and region-wise; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Under Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 equal remuneration is payble to men and women workers for same work or work of a similar nature.

(b) and (c). Wages in respect of employees in mines are fixed by the Government under the Minimum Wages Act or they are determined in bipartite settlements. Wages fixed by the Government under the Minimum Wages Act are uniform throughout the country. Wages determined in bipartite settlements in the case of coal mines are also uniform throughout the country.

2. Government have set up a Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices Policy. In framing its recommendations the Study Group has been asked to consider inter alia (i) what the minimum wage should be, (ii) what should be the norms with reference to which the minimum wage should be determined and (iii) whether the minimum wage should be uniform or could be different as between different regions and different employers in the organised sector.

Manufacture of Stainless Steel Sheets

9153. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in respect of manufacturing Stainless Steel Sheets in the country for manufacturing utensils and other articles;

(b) whether stainless steel sheets are being imported;

(c) the quantity imported during the last year and name of agency through which it was imported; and

(d) the mode of its distribution amongst actual users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) During the last 5 years the production of stainless steel sheets at the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur was as follows:—

Year	*(in tonnes)*
1973-74	3525
1974-75	3682
1975-76	4314
1976-77	4723
1977-78 (11 months)	2827

Necessary preparatory work and development of infrastructure facilities for the first stage of Salem Steel Project for the establishment of facilities for producing 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips have been completed and the construction of the cold rolling mill complex has also commenced. Production is expected to commence towards the end of 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the year 1977-78 MMTC, the Canalising Agency, imported approximately 14,380 tonnes of sheets, plates and strips.

(d) In 1977-78 MMTC released materials on the basis of registration made by the actual users under the direct allotment scheme for thinner gauges of sheets and in the case of thicker gauges of sheets, plates and strip releases were made on the basis of clearance given by the Iron and Steel Controller against the requirements registered with him.

Complaint re. late delivery of Telegrams

9154. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints in regard to late delivery of telegrams;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints lodged during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78; and

(c) the action taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1976-77 .. 3533

1977-78 .. 4248

(c) The following steps are being taken to further minimise the complaints:—

(i) A watch is kept on transit routes and traffic is re-routed whenever delays are anticipated to be heavy due to interruptions on lines.

(ii) Stabler media of transmission such as coaxial cable and microwave links are being introduced on more and more routes.

(iii) Copper wire is being gradually replaced by copper-weld or aluminium wire in areas where incidence of theft is high.

(iv) Alternate channels are being built up on more and more routes; and

(v) More and more direct routes are being opend.

Production of Anti Pregnancy Vaccine

9155. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been set back to the production of anti-pregnancy vaccine as reported in a section of the press; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to push forward this important research, together with the nature of results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGADAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences have issued a statement indicating the correct position in this regard on 12th April, 1978. A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2242/78].

(b) It is a general experience of all Research Laboratories and Drug Companies that once a scientific discovery is made in the Laboratory, it takes about ten years for product development, establishment of quality control and clinical and safety testing through various phases of trials. This work is being continued with full force at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and associated laboratories. So far the Phase-I, Clinical Pharmaeology Trials have been completed in India and in four other Centres in Finland, Sweden, Chile and Brazil, under the ominent clinical scientists. International trials are coordinated by the International Committee for contraception Research of the Population Council, New York. These investigations have shown the safety of the procedure based on clinical examination and laboratory investigation of about 56 different parameters at periodical intervals. The regularity of menstrual cycles has been maintained. Ovulation is undisturbed as seen by diverse criterial including blood hormone profiles. Kidney liver adrenal and thyroid functions have been normal as also other metabolic and haomatology parameters. There has been no evidence of hyper-sensitivity or auto-antibodies. The antibody response has been reversible in each case.

The efficacy of the vaccine in preventing pregnancy has been established in baboons both by active and passive immunization procedures. These studies have also shown that antibody levels must be beyond a certain threshold in order to prevent pregnancy. Below these levels pregnancies can take place. The ability of the individuals differ for antibody response. There are good responders; there are bad responders; and there are also poor responders. Researches are now in progress to find ways and means to improve the antibody production in poor responders.

Bal Mela at Chhainsa by AIIMS

9156. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the Bal Mela organised recently at village Chhainsa, Tahsil Ballabgarh (Haryana) by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) the number of participants together with the nature of help given to the needy; and

(c) the total expenses incurred on the Mela with break up between the village Panchayat, the Panchayat Samiti and the A.I.I.M.S;?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Chhainsa is a health Centre manned by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The Bal Mela was organised with the efforts of the interns, Medical Officer Incharge of the Health Centre and the Chhainsa Panchayat. The aim of organising this Bal Mela was to arouse the health conciousness in the Rural Folk for care of their children below the age of five years;

(b) The whole village of Chhainsa participated in Bal Mela. Children who were brought in the Mela numbered approximately 450. The basic aim was to high-light the problems of children and educate the parents. The health exhibition was organised with regard to preventive and promotive aspect of health. Children were devided into various age groups and the children who were djudged to be healthy in each age group were given prizes.

(c) The break up of expenses is as follows:—

The Panchayat contributed for putting up the Shamiana and a part of refreshment provided at the end of the show. The Institute contributed nothing as cash payment but services of the experts in arranging the Bal Mela and the transport for bringing the Faculty Members and other personnel from the Institute Lion's Club, Ballabgarh contributed for the prizes amounting to approx. Rs. 550 including refreshment.

जड़ी-बूटी उद्योग

9157. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में इस समय जड़ी-बूटियों के कितने उद्योग हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जड़ी-बूटियों की कितनी फर्में हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की फर्मों में सरकार ने कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया है और उनसे प्रत्येक वर्ष कितना लाभ हुआ ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Popularisation of Siddha System of Medicine

9158. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:
SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:
SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of publications brought out by the Government of India for popularising Siddha system of medicine; and

(b) the reasons for not translating ancient Siddha literature into Hindi and English?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Siddha Pharmacopeia Committee has finalised the first volume of Siddha Formulary of India in Tamil consisting of 242 compound preparations. The manuscript of the Formulary is ready. The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has brought out two publications—one each in English and Tamil for popularising the Siddha System of Medicine. The publications are:—

(i) A hand book of common remedies in Siddha system of medicine (English).

(ii) Theriyar Kappiyam (Tamil). Whereas another publication (Theriyar Tharu in Tamil) is expected to be received from the Press soon, three more works are being sent to the Press for printing. Manuscripts of six other publications—three each in Tamil and Hindi are nearing completion.

(b) The translation work of the first volume of Siddha Formulary of India, in Hindi and English, has already been undertaken. Steps have also been taken for translating other Siddha publications into English and Hindi.

Medicinal Plants Unit of C.C.R.I.M.H.

9159. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:
SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken for expanding the survey of Medicinal Plants Unit of Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): The Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit at Government College of Indian Sysem of Medicine, Palayamkottai, Tamil Nadu, has conducted 97 survey tours in 120 forest areas for assessing the qualitative and quantitative position of natural resources. The Unit has collected information about 1450 plant having medicinal and economical importance, and is maintaining a herbarium of 3000 sheets containing 770 species and also a museum with 315 authentic specimens. The activities of Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit in Tamil Nadu are proposed to be stepped up during the current year, to explore further the natural resources available by making further seasonal visits.

Central Pharmacy in Indian system of Medicine

9160. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central Pharmacy in Indian system of medicine; and

(b) the precise place given to Siddha System in that set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main objective of the Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, which has yet to be established, is to undertake manufacture of Indian medicines. Initially the Corporation will manufacture genuine Ayurvedic and Unani medicines and at a later stage the Corporation will also undertake manufacture of Siddha medicines.

मंत्रालय में प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

9161. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और उसके सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम चल रहे हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी माध्यम से और कितने अंग्रेजी माध्यम से चल रहे हैं; और

(घ) इस समय अंग्रेजी माध्यम से चल रहे पाठ्यक्रमों को हिन्दी माध्यम से चलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) 45 ।

(ख) वर्ष विशेष की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार चलाये जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रमों की संख्या अलग अलग समय पर अलग अलग होती है ।

(ग) लगभग 20 प्रतिशत पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी में और अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में क्षेत्रीय भाषा में चलाये जाते हैं । शेष पाठ्यक्रम अंग्रेजी में चलाये जाते हैं, और कुछ मामलों में जहां उम्मीदवारों को कठिनाई होती है, इन्हें यथास्थिति हिन्दी या क्षेत्रीय भाषा में हिदायतें जारी करके पूरा किया जाता है ।

(घ) अखिल भारतीय काडरों के लिए हिदायतें अंग्रेजी में हैं, क्योंकि उनका एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में तबादला हो सकता है । अन्य काडरों के लिए, जिनका उल्लेख ऊपर किया गया है, जहां कठिनाइयां सामने आती हैं, वहां पूरक हिदायतें हिन्दी या क्षेत्रीय भाषा में दी जा रही है ।

प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में माध्यम

9162. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में तथा उससे सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कुल कितने पाठ्यक्रम संचालित किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने पाठयक्रम पृथक्-पृथक् हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी माध्यम में पढ़ाये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) इस समय जो पाठ्यक्रम अंग्रेजी माध्यम में संचालित किये जा रहे हैं, उन्हें हिन्दी माध्यम में संचालित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (घ) . अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विदेश मंत्रालय में प्रयुक्त नियम पुस्तिकाओं और प्रपत्रों की संख्या

9163. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में प्रयुक्त कुल कितनी नियम पुस्तिकायें और प्रपत्र हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो चुका है और कितने द्विभाषी रूप में मुद्रित किये गये हैं ;

(ग) बाकी का अनुवाद न कराने अथवा द्विभाषी रूप में मुद्रित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) द्विभाषी रूप में इनके कब तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): (क) विदेश मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारित मैनुअलों और फार्मों का तथा स्वयं विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा विशेष रूप से निर्धारित मैनुअलों और फार्मों का प्रयोग करता है। विदेश मंत्रालय ने अपने नियम और विनियमों के अधीन करीब 7 मैनुअल और 20 फार्म निर्धारित कर रखे हैं।

(ख) दूसरे मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा निर्धारित मैनुअलों और फार्मों का अनुवाद कराके उन्हें द्विभाषिक रूप में छापने की जिम्मेदारी इस मंत्रालय की नहीं है। विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित किसी भी मैनुअल का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करा के अभी तक द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशित नहीं कराया गया है। जहां तक फार्मों का प्रश्न है ऐसे 10 फार्मों का अनुवाद कराके उन्हें द्विभाषी रूप में छापा जा चुका है।

(ग) और (घ). मैनुअलों को अद्यतन बनाने के लिए उनकी समीक्षा की जा रही है और उसके बाद उनका अनुवाद कराके उन्हें द्विभाषी रूप में छापा जाएगा। शेष फार्मों का भी अनुवाद कराके उन्हें छापने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Percentage of Villages not covered by Daily Dak Delivery

9164. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of villages in the country which are not covered by Daily Dak Delivery facility;

(b) the number of villages in the State of Orissa where Daily Dak Delivery facility is not available at present; and

(c) by when Government propose to extend this facility to every village in that state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) About 0.5 per cent of the villages in the country are not covered by Daily Dak Delivery facility.

(b) all the 46,992 inhabited villages in Orissa, as per 1971 Census Report, have been provided with Daily Dak Delivery facility.

(c) Does not arise.

Lung Diseases among Miners in Jharia Coal Mines

9165. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in the Jharia Coal Mines regarding the miners who are having lung diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by Government to control such diseases affecting the miners; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct such surveys in other mines also to detect the diseases affecting the miners?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A sample survey was conducted in the Jharia Coalfield by the Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Science, Patna. It revealed that about eight percent of the miners were suffering from lung diseases due to coal dust.

Apart from the precautionary measures laid down in the Coal Mines Regulations which include suppression of dust with water within 90 metres of working faces and better standards of ventilation, the Director General of Mines Safety has recently laid down, in a circular issued to the Industry, the permissible limits of dust. Mines managements have also been advised to establish occupational Health Service Units in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Conference on Safety in Mines. A short term specialised course on pneumoconiosis was also organised by the Directorate General of Mines Safety in collaboration with the National Institute of Occupational Health, Rajendra Medical College, Patna and Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi for training of the colliery doctors in the matter of diagonisis and prevention of the diseases.

(c) The following surveys are proposed to be conducted:

1. Study of silicosis in the mica mines of Bihar in collaboration with Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Lamour Institutes.

2. Study of pneumoconiosis in the coal mines in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields in collaboration with Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes.

3. A survey of incidence of pneumoconiosis in iron ore mines.

4. Epidemiological study of asbestosis.

5. A study of silicosis, in the mica mines of Rajasthan.

Notice for Hunger strike by Postmen and E.D. agents of Ahmedabad city Divisions

9166. SHRI ASHAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postmen Class IV and E.D.A. Ahmedabad City Division has given a notice to go on hunger strike from 10th April, 1978;

(b) whether the Postman of the division had declared to work according to rule from 3rd January, 1978 till their demand 'One Postman One Delivery' is accepted by the authorities;

(c) whether any promise was given by the P.M.G. to the Postmen to withdraw their agitation and that he will fulfil their demand;

(d) whether after the withdrawal of the agitation show cause notices are served to the postmen who participated in the 'Work to Rule' movement; and

(e) what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The arrangement was that some adjustment in duties and beats of Postmen of Nevarangpura H.O. would be made.

(d) Explanations were called for from those who resorted to 'work to rule' agitation from 3rd January, 1978 for their indiscipline.

(e) It is for the local authorities to take action wherever there is indiscipline and dislocation of public services.

ब्रिटेन द्वारा भारतीय मेडिकल डिग्रियों की मान्यता समाप्त करना

9167. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटिश मेडिकल कौंसिल ने भारतीय मेडिकल डिग्रो की मान्यता अस्वीकृत कर दी है और इसलिए भारतीय डाक्टरों को जब तक वे ब्रिटिश विश्व

विद्यालय की योग्यता परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते, स्नातकोत्तर डिग्रियों के लिए प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाता है;

(ख) क्या इसका कारण बहुत से मेडिकल कालिजों की शिक्षा का निम्नस्तर तथा शिक्षा सुविधाओं की कमी है; और यदि हां, तो शिक्षा स्तर ऊंचा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये अथवा उठाने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या इण्डियन मेडिकल कौंसिल ने ब्रिटेन की मेडिकल डिग्री को भी अस्वीकृत कर दिया है, यदि हां, तो ऐसा किस आधार पर किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) ब्रिटेन की जनरल मेडिकल काउन्सिल ने 22 मई, 1975 को अथवा इसके बाद दी जाने वाली सभी भारतीय चिकित्सा अर्हताओं को एक तरफा कार्यवाही करके मान्यता वापस ले ली थी। ब्रिटेन की जनरल मेडिकल काउन्सिल के वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार जो भारतीय डाक्टर स्थायी अथवा अस्थायी पंजीकरण कराने के पात्र हैं वे स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला ले सकते हैं और उन्हें ब्रिटिश विश्वविद्यालयों की कोई भी क्वालीफाइंग परीक्षा पास करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। किन्तु, उन्हें रायल कालेज आफ यू० के० द्वारा निर्धारित अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना होता है।

(ख) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ब्रिटेन की जनरल मेडिकल काउन्सिल ने मुख्यत: भारतीय डाक्टरों को ब्रिटेन जाने और वहा पर चिकित्सा कार्य करने के लिए बसने से रोकने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा अर्हताओं को अस्वीकृत कर दिया है।

(ग) भारतीय और ब्रिटेन की चिकित्सा अर्हताओं को पहले पारस्परिक आधार पर मान्यता दी जा रही थी। ब्रिटेन की जनरल मेडिकल कौन्सिल ने एक तरफा कार्यवाही करके भारतीय चिकित्सा अर्हता की मान्यता वापस ले ली जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पारस्परिकता समाप्त हो गई। इस प्रकार ब्रिटिश चिकित्सा अर्हताओं की विशेषकर विदेशी नागरिकों के लिए मान्यता जारी रखने में कोई औचित्य नहीं था। अत: भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् ने 11 नवम्बर, 1975 के बाद दी जाने वाली ब्रिटिश चिकित्सा अर्हताओं की मान्यता वापस लेने का निर्णय किया जब वे विदेशी नागरिकों के पास हों।

Total value of Commemorative Stamps during the last two years

9168. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the commemorative stamps issued in 1976-77 and 1977-78 and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) how many special cancellation stamps were manufactured during these two years and what expenditure was incurred on their manufacture and arrangements for inauguration ceremonies inclusive of travels by various officials; and

(c) what income has the Department derived from the issue of these stamps during the two years excluding the sale of stamps for use in place of normal stamps to be issued by the department for payment postal tariff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The total value of

the Commemorative stamps issued in 1976-77 and 1977-78 is as follows:

	Value	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1976-77	7,53,00,000	37,27,278·36
1977-78	8,10,00,000	41,49,495·07

(b) The following special cancellation stamps were manufactured during the two years:

	No.	Cost
	Rs.	Rs.
1976-77	3083	70,246·19
1977-78	2190	25,549·23

No TA was involved in the inauguration caremonies.

(c) The Philatelic Sale during the last two years is as follows:

	Rs.
1976-77	1,73,25,711·55
1977-78	1,75,19,988·40

Revision of Money Order Form

9169. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) that a study regarding revision of the Money Order form was got made by the P&T Department from a firm of Engineers in New Delhi and a huge amount was paid as remunerations;

(b) if so, when this study was entrusted to this outside agency and under whose orders and what remunerations were paid;

(c) what time was taken by this outside agency to prepare the report and what is the volume of the report presented by it; and

(d) why was this study entrusted to the outside agency when the requisite wherewithal is available in the Board itself where an independent Efficiency Bureau is functioning directly responsible to the Secretary, Ministry of Communication and why this departmental agency was not utilized for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). A system study of Money Order Transactions was entrusted with the orders of the P&T Board to Engineers India Limited (a Government of India Undertaking) in February 1977. The cost of the study was Rs. 68,000. However, the study was not confined to the limited field of revision of M.O. forms alone. During 1976-77 inland money orders of a total value of Rs. 969 crores were issued. The objectives of the study were to examine the entire money order system with a view to.

(i) streamlining the entire work of documentation.

(ii) evolving a rational and scientific accounting system.

(iii) avoidance of duplication of work in the post offices and circle accounts offices.

(iv) evolving a system of pairing/checking having regard to the cost-benefit ratio and avoidance of the possibility of fraud/malpractices commensurate with the cost of checking.

(c) The report, which runs into 11 pages together with several charts and graphs, was submitted in December, 1977.

(d) Considering the nature and extent of the system study of the whole gamut of Money Order processing, it was considered best to engage reputed Consultants with the requisite know-how and expertise for the purpose.

Return Letter Offices

9170. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Return Letter Offices are functioning in India;

(b) are these offices attached to the Heads of Postal Circles and directly administered by them;

(c) are they to be established at the same station at which the Head of the Circle functions according to the rules of the Department and if so, are there instances of deviations in this regard;

(d) whether there are any Postal Circles where Return Letter Offices have not been established and if not, how the requirements of law in respect of these areas are being observed; and

(e) is there any proposal to open Return Letter Offices in Circles where they do not exist to meet the requirement of the legal position and, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There are 15 Return Letter Offices in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. These offices can function outside the station headquarters of the Head of the Circle. In two circles *viz.*, North-Western Circle and Madhya Pradesh Circle, they are not situated at the Circle Headquarters.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is only one Circle *viz.*, J&K Circle which was created on bifurcation from the North-Western Circle which does not have an R.L.O. of its own. The R.L.O. for North Western Circle situated at Amritsar is meeting the requirements of J&K Circle also.

(e) No, Sir. Existing arrangements meet the requirements.

Districts with more than one Divisional Supdts. of Post Offices

9171. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Districts in India where more than one Divisional Superintendents of Post Offices are functioning independently and the names of the Postal Circles be stated;

(b) whether the situation could not be met by creating posts of Additional Superintendents in the same offices instead of setting up independent organizations entailing additional avoidable expenditure and loss to the Postal Branch;

(c) is it not a fact that these additional independent Units have been created with a view to multiply the number of posts of Directors of Postal Services in the Junior Administrative grade; and

(d) whether enquiry is proposed to be made in this situation with a view to effect economy in the Postal Branch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

मानक आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां

9172. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जन साधारण को मानक आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी कार्यरत है और यदि हां, तो, तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी फार्मेसी स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) इस समय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कितनी आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसियां चलाई जा रही हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां। केन्द्रीय सरकार रानीखेत (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक केन्द्रीय फार्मेसी खोल रही है । इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के आयुर्वेदीय और यूनानी पद्धतियों के औषधालयों और अन्य सरकारी संस्थाओं को इस पद्धतियों की पेटेंट और असली दवाइयां उचित दरों पर उपलब्ध की जा सकें । कुछ समय बाद ये दवाइयां आम जनता को भी उपलब्ध की जाएगी । प्रस्तावित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों निगम की भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की केन्द्रीय फार्मेसी के प्रबन्ध हेतु कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन पंजीकृत करने के लिए आवश्यक औपचारिकताएं पूरी की जा रही हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें 26 आयुर्वेदीय फार्मेसियां चला रही हैं ।

Implementation of E.P.F. Scheme in Bidi Factories, Karnataka

9173. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' Provident Fund Scheme is implemented in the Bidi Factories in Gulbarga District, Karnataka;

(b) whether this scheme has shown successful results and is advantageous to workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

Of the 12 Bidi manufacturing establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in Gulbarga District, Karnataka, 11 have remitted the provident fund dues. Against the remaining one establishment, suitable action under the Act has been initiated to secure compliance.

इंदौर में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के कार्यालय तथा कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

9174. **श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार:** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के कार्यालय के लिए एक इमारत तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर लगभग 50 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये थे किन्तु कार्यालय के लिए बनी इमारत खाली पड़ी है क्योंकि कुछ व्यक्तियों की गलती से कुछ गम्भीर

त्रुटियों के कारण उसको खतरनाक घोषित किया गया है तथा कार्यालय के लिए कोई उपयुक्त स्थान नहीं है और यह इस समय किराये की दो पृथक-पृथक इमारतों में है ;

(ख) दोषपूर्ण निर्यात के बारे में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों/अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या इस कार्यालय के लिए नई इमारत बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक बनाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रम और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह): (क) कार्यालय की इमारत और स्टाफ क्वाटरों पर लगभग 42 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए। निर्माण कार्य उस समय बन्द कर दिया गया जब भवन के कुछ स्तम्भ में त्रुटियां आ गई। इस समय यह कार्यालय किराये की दो पृथक-पृथक इमारतों में कार्य कर रहा है।

(ख) इस इमारत में हुई त्रुटियों की जांच पड़ताल मुख्य इंजीनियर, केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण विभाग, नई दिल्ली, की अध्यक्षता में विशेषज्ञों की समिति द्वारा की गई थी। समिति की रिपोर्ट यह बताती है कि वास्तुविदों द्वारा तैयार किए गए इमारत के संरचनात्मक डिजाइन में अपर्याप्तता के कारण इस इमारत में कुछ त्रुटियां उत्पन्न हो गई।

(ग) इस मामले को हाल ही में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड के समक्ष रखा गया था। बोर्ड ने यह परामर्श दिया कि वास्तुविदों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में अन्तर्ग्रस्त कानूनी बाद-विषयों की जांच की जाए। यह मामला अब कानूनी सलाहकार को भेजा गया है।

(घ) नई इमारत बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि विशेषज्ञों की समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार क्षतिग्रस्त भवन मरम्मत योग्य है।

Linking of Kanjirappally Exchange, Kerala

9175. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to ling up Kanjirappally Exchange in Kottayam District of Kerala with the small exchanges coming within a 10 mile radial distance; and

(b) if so, why the proposal to extend STD facilities to Kanjirappally exchange could not be taken up this year and when the same would be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) At present there is no proposal to link up Kanjirappally exchange with other small exchanges within 10 miles radial distance.

(b) A proposal had been received for STD facility between Kanjirappally and Kottayam. This could not be taken up because of limited resources and higher priority for other routes with larger traffic.

S.T.D. Facilities to Moovattupuzha and Palai Exchanges

9176. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when will the work on extension of STD facilities to Moovattupuzha, in Ernakulam District of Kerala and Palai in Kottayam District of Kerala State;

(b) whether the small exchanges surrounding these exchanges, to a dis-

tance of 10 miles will be linked up to Moovattupuzha and Palai exchanges; and

(c) the present proposals regarding the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There are no proposals at present but this is likely to be taken up in the Seventh Plan.

(b) to (c). There are no proposals at present.

Medical Teachers Demand

9177. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *'patriot'* dated 10th April, 1978 under the caption "Medical Teachers Demand pay parity";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scales of pay of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in the Institute of Medical Sciences of the Banaras Hindu University are the same as for the corresponding posts in other faculties of the University. As the Institute is being maintained from the grants sanctioned by the U.G.C., the U.G.C. scales of pay have to operate for teachers in all faculties and it is not possible to prescribe higher scales of pay for faculty of Medical Sciences alone.

The question of bringing the rates of non-practising allowance to these teachers at par with those under the C.H.S. is under consideration of the Government.

Passport Procedure

9178. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI GEORGE MATHEW:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 12th April, 1978 under the caption "New procedure for passport cumbersome";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main observation made in the news report relates to the CID/Police verifications made in the cases of applications for passport supported by verification certificates issued by M.P.'s and Government and judicial officers of prescribed rank. In this connection, attention is invited to the reply given to parts (a) and (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 2124 on the 9th March, 1978. There has been no change in the procedure indicated therein, viz. all applications for passports verified by M.Ps or by entitled executive or judicial officers are verified from the security angle before the passport is issued, to ensure that the applicant does not figure adversely in the security records of Government. This procedure is different from police verification of identity and antecedents which is done after the issue of the passport in these cases. However, in cases of emergency, passports valid for a short duration are issued

at short notice without prior security verification and such passports are extended to full validity after due verification.

2. The Press report also refers to the demand of a 'No Objection Certificate' from an applicant's employer. Attention is invited to the reply given to parts (b), (c) and (d) of starred Question No. 241 on the 1st December, 1977. A 'No Objection Certificate' is sought only in the case of persons employed in Government or Semi-Government organizations. There is no such requirement for applicants who are self employed or employed in the private sector. The intention in asking an applicant to submit a 'No Objection Certificate' from his employer, if he is employed in a Government or semi-Government office is to make sure that the employer is aware of the intention of the employee in the public service to go abroad. However, where an applicant does not or is not able to submit a 'No Objection Certificate', the passport is granted if the application is otherwise in order and employer is kept informed.

Shifting of Delhi College

9179. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the news report appearing in 'The Times of India' dated the 12th April, 1978 under the caption "Medical Council against shifting of Delhi College";

(b) if so, the details regarding the facts of the matter; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). In the Inspection Report (February, 78) on the Delhi University College of Medical Sciences, the Medical Council of India has recommended continuation of the temporary recognition of the University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for a further period of one year. The Council has further stated that the teaching in the various clinical departments is satisfactorily organised and conducted. Necessary action to make good the deficiencies pointed out by the Council is being taken. As the College is at present functioning from the present premises on temporary basis and has eventually to shift to its permanent buildings, when complete at Shahdara, as originally envisaged, the question of finally locating this College elsewhere than at Shahdara, does not arise.

आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों का बनाया जाना

9180. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी फर्में आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियां बना रही हैं और ये फर्में किन-किन राज्यों में स्थित हैं, उनमें से कितनी फर्में सरकारी हैं और कितनी गैर-सरकारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन फर्मों द्वारा बनाई जा रही औषधियों के फार्मलेशनों के तत्वों की मात्रा पर कोई नियंत्रण रखती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को कुछ आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की शुद्धता और उनमें तत्वों की निर्धारित प्रतिशतता न होने के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) पहली अप्रैल, 1977 को आयुर्वेदिक (जिसमें सिद्ध भी शामिल है) तथा यूनानी दवाइयों के निर्माताओं की कितनी संख्या थी, उसकी सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	लाइसेंस शुदा प्राईवेट फर्मों की संख्या	सरकारी फर्मों की संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	22	2
2.	असम	1	1
3.	बिहार	39	1
4.	गुजरात	218	1
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	2
6.	हरियाणा	35	1
7.	केरल	124	2
8.	कर्नाटक	73	1
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	अनुपलब्ध	3
10.	महाराष्ट्र	608	1
11.	उड़ीसा	27	2
12.	पंजाब	81	1
13.	राजस्थान	20	4
14.	तमिलनाडु	अनुपलब्ध	1
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	90	1
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	209	1
17.	दिल्ली	111	1

(ख) औषध तथा प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी औषधियों के निर्माता की औषधि के कन्टेनरों के लेबल पर उस औषधि को तैयार करने में जो घटक इस्तेमाल किए गए हैं उन सब की वास्तविक सूची तथा प्रत्येक घटक की मात्रा अंकित करनी होती है। निर्माता की कन्टेनर पर यथास्थिति उस औषधि के तत्वों के भार, तोल अथवा संख्या के बारे में भी सही उल्लेख करना होता है। लाइसेंस शुदा निर्माताओं द्वारा रखे गये रिकार्ड में औषधि के निर्माण के लिए उपयोग में लाए गये विभिन्न घटकों

की मात्रा, प्रत्येक बैच में तैयार औषधि की मात्रा, कन्टेनरों की संख्या तथा प्रत्येक कन्टेनर में औषधि की शुद्ध मात्रा का उल्लेख होना चाहिए। इन रिकार्डों का राज्य सरकारों /केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए गये औषध निरीक्षकों द्वारा निरीक्षण किया जा सकता है।

(ग) घटिया दर्जे की आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के बारे में जब कभी कुछ शिकायत प्राप्त हुई उन्हें सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए भेज दिया गया।

महिला डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों की नियुक्ति

9181. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में महिला एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टरों और देश में उच्च पदों पर नियुक्त इंजीनियरी विभाग में इंजीनियरों की संख्या पृथक-पृथक कितनी है और पुरुषों की सख्या की तुलना में उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है; और

(ख) भविष्य में इन विभागों में महिलाओं को अधिक पद देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) महिलाओं के नियोजन से सम्बन्धित नीति का ब्यौरा पंच-वर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के दस्तावेज (खण्ड -II) के मसौदे में दिया गया है। सरकार ने महिलाओं के नियोजन की विभिन्न समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए महिलाओं के नियोजन सम्बन्धी एक कार्यकारी दल भी गठित किया है।

Speaking clock of Delhi Telephones out of order

9182. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the speaking clock which tell the time automatically from the Delhi Telephones Office is lying idle for more than a year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some parts of the imported speaking clock were damaged during a fire in Connaught Place Exchange building in December, 1976. Since then the clock is lying out of commission.

Funds for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labours

9183. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry has earmarked Rs. 1 crore this year for the rehabilitation of bonded labours; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the Ministry's Budget, for the year 1978-79, under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, with a view to finance, on a matching grant basis, approved rehabilitation schemes of the State Governments for implemen-

tation during 1978-79. The rehabilitation schemes would be implemented at the village level, and may be land-based, skill/craft-based or otherwise.

सलेमपुर और देवरिया से बुक की गई टेलीफोन कालें

9184. **श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से मार्च, 1978 तक सलेमपुर और देवरिया टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में पृथक-पृथक, कितनी कालें बुक की गई और कितनी कालों पर वास्तव में बातचीत हुई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जितनी कालें बुक हुई थीं उन सब पर बातचीत हो गई परन्तु उन सब को रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया और कर्मचारियों ने घूस लेकर विभाग को क्षति पहुंचाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं तथा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है कि सलेमपुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र का वर्तमान टेलीफोन बोर्ड हटाकर वहां 50 लाइन का बोर्ड लगाया जाये और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) सलेमपुर और देवरिया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों से बुक किए गए कालों की संख्या और वास्तव में लगाए गए कालों की संख्या नीचे तालिका में दी गई है :—

		बुक किये कालों की कुल संख्या	लगाए गए कालों की कुल संख्या
सलेमपुर . . .	जनवरी	216	168
	फरवरी	474	197
	मार्च	614	223
देवरिया . . .	जनवरी	4460	3610
	फरवरी	4046	2786
	मार्च	4119	2870

(ख) जी नहीं । लगाए गए कालों की संख्या ऊपर पैरा (क) में दी गई है । रिश्वत लेने से सम्बन्धित कोई मामला विभाग की जानकारी में अभी तक नहीं आया है ।

(ग) जी हां । मौजूदा 25 लाइनों के छोटे आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज के बदले 50 लाइनों का एक छोटा आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

एस० डी० ओ० (टी) गोरखपुर के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

9185. **श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर के एस०डी०ओ (टी) के विरुद्ध कुछ लिखित अथवा मौखिक शिकायतें की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ;

(ग) क्या मार्च, 1977 की अवधि के पहले की तुलना में मार्च, 1977 के बाद सलेमपुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र के उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन इस बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) :(क) जी, हां

(ख) शिकायतों की जांच करा ली गई है और केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग से परामर्श करके इन पर समुचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Application of EPF Act to Maruti Ltd.

9186. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Ltd. was covered under the Employees Provident Fund Act and if so, from which date; and

(b) whether it complied with all the provisions of the above Act and if not, what action was taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) M/s. Maruti Ltd., Gurgaon is covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 with effect from the 1st February, 1975.

(b) The establishment had defaulted in the payment of provident fund dues from April, 1977 to June, 1977 and it went into liquidation with effect from the 31st July, 1977. These arrears have since been paid by the Official Liquidator. Claims for payment of penal damages already levied have been filed in the High Court. Apart from this, the establishment has generally complied with the provisions of the Act.

Persons removed from Service during Emergency in Steel Plants

9187. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons removed from service during emergency on the ground of absenteeism in Bokaro, Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants and the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in that;

(b) the number of persons taken back into the service out of them in the steel plants and the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in that; and

(c) whether it is a fact that during conciliation at Patna in January, 1978 the management of B.S.L. assured to take back all such persons concerning it; if so, steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry into C.M.P.F. Office, Dhanbad

9188. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been various complaints about corruption, irregu-

larities, inefficiency in the Coal Mines Provident Fund Office at Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the whole affair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The Coal Mines Provident Fund Authorities have reported as follows:—

(a) Such complaints are being received from time to time.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

स्वचालित मशीनों के प्रयोग के कारण कर्मचारियों का बेरोजगार होना

9189. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :** क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बड़ी स्वचालित मशीनों के प्रयोग के कारण मानव श्रम की आवश्यकता कम होती जा रही है और श्रमिक बेकार होते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या श्रम की प्रचुरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार कोई ऐसी नियम बनाने का है जिससे अधिकाधिक श्रमिकों को रोजगार मिल सके और ऐसी मशीनों के प्रयोग को रोका जा सके जिसमें न्यूनतम श्रम की आवश्यकता होती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त प्रस्ताव को व्यावहारिक रूप देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) . स्वचालित मशीनों का प्रयोग केवल उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है, जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, निर्यात, शक्ति, अनुसंधान और वैज्ञानिक प्रतिष्ठानों आदि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं । कम्प्यूटरों के प्रयोग करने के लिए अनुमति देते समय, उन प्रतिष्ठानों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखा जाता है । विशेषत: यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि वर्तमान कर्मचारियों की न तो छंटनी हो या न ही उनकी आय म कमी हो, समुदाय, नियोजकों तथा श्रमिकों के बीच स्वचालित मशीनों के लाभों का उचित बटवारा हो और आपसी सहमति वाले विशेषज्ञों द्वारा कार्यभार का उचित मुल्यांकन हो तथा कार्य की दशाओं में भी उचित सुधार हों ।

Pension to Dependents of persons died or rendered incapable due to sterilisation

9190. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant pensions to the dependents of those who died or became incapable to do any work due to sterilisation;

(b) if so, the details thereto; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government have a scheme for giving *ex-gratia* relief of Rs. 5,000 to the surviving spouse/natural heir of the person dying as a consequence of sterilisation operation. There is no proposal to grant a pension to the dependents of the persons dying as a consequence of sterilisation operation or to persons becoming incapable of doing any work as a result of sterilisation. It has not been found administratively feasible to grant a pension scheme. Further, it is not feasible on account of heavy financial implications and secondly as there is a general preference for lumpsum payment in cases

of low income families. Full facilities for free treatment of post-sterilisation complications are, however, provided by the Government in all such cases.

External Affections on Homoeopathy

9191. DR. BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the externals should not be used to remove external affection in Homoeopathy (Organon of Medicine, 6th edition Foot note No. 2, and Section 185—203);

(b) the use of external medicine is at increase to harm the people and the science; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to check the use of external medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) It is correct to say that the externals should not be used in Homoeopathy in the treatment of *Local maladies* (*vide* "Organon of Medicine" Section 185-203, 6th edition). However, Hahnemann, in Section 290 of his 'Organon of Medicine' has mentioned that all sensitive parts of our body are almost equally capable of receiving medicinal actions. Parts that are destitute of skin, wounded or ulcerated spots permit the powers of medicines of exercise almost as penetrating as action upon the organism as if the medicine has been taken by mouth. In certain cases, however, Hahnemann has permitted the use of external aplications of Homoeopathic remedies as mentioned by him in his Materia Medica Pura with reference to Arnica (page 89, American edition, Vol. 1) and also in his notes on Camphora in his Materia Medica Pura (page 305, American edition, Vol. 1). In case of Arnica he has mentioned that in severe and extensive contutions/injuries, curing is speeded up when the affected parts are externally moistened with low potency of Arnica(2x) for the first 24 hours while small doses of Arnica are taken internally. Similarly in case of Camphora he has mentioned that when camphor is applied externally excites a kind of erysipelas; so, in acute diseases accompanied by erysipelas, it is useful as an external application, if the other symptems of the internal malady are present among the symptoms of camphor. Further, he recommends, the use of magnetism in the treatment of various disease conditions by local applications. For this purpose he has recommended that a magnetic rod, if the pole is selected according to the similarity of the symptoms to the case of the disease, be brought in contact or *almost in contact* for one minute only, with the affected part or even with the tip of the fingure, the cure can be effected. (Materia Medica Pura page 62, American edition, Vol. II).

(b) The use of external application in case of injuries, accidents etc., do not harm the patients or the science provided the medicine is indicated Homoeopathically.

(c) The question does not arise.

Family Planning Promotion Programmes in Delhi

9192. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No., 268 on the 30th June, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the proper account of total collection amounting to Rs. 52,12,263 made for family planning promotion programme and the total expenses of Rs. 33,43,821 incurred in Delhi has been properly maintained and audited;

(b) what is the audit report this income and expenditure;

(c) how the balance money was utilized; and

(d) the details of the reports received by Government where money was collected for the aforesaid programme in Delhi and was pocketed by many Congressmen and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Delhi Administration have reported that proper account of collections made and expenditure incurred out of this collection for the promotion of family planning programme has been maintained by the Indian Red Corss Society, Delhi Branch. The account has been audited by M/s. K. K. Soni & Co., Chartered Accountants.

(b) No audit objection has been pointed out in the report.

(c) The balance money has been kept in the State Bank of India under the Fixed Deposit and Savings Account. This was done on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee formed by the Lt. Governor, Delhi.

(d) Details are being ascertained.

Recognition of Indian Red Cross Societies Employees Union

9193. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Red Cross Societies Employees Union, which is registered under Trade Union Act, has not yet been recognised by the Indian Red Cross headquarters authorities; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The question of recognising the Indian Red Cross Society Employees Union will be placed before the Managing Body of the Society fixed for 5th May, 1978 as intimated by the Indian Red Cross Society.

Mass Rally by P&T Employees

9194. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees held a mass rally recently in front of the Dak and Tar Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi to press their demands; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of their demand and the position of each is set out in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Demand	Present Position
1. Bonus for P&T Workers	1. This relates to all Central Government Employees.
2. Grant of D.A. to E.D. Staff and permit their demands to be raised in Departmental Council/JCM).	2. The demand of grant of D.A. to E.D. employees has been considered and rejected. However, orders have been issued increasing the minimum and maximum allowances. The EDAs are part time employees and are not covered by JCM Scheme.

Demand	Present Position
3. Absorb casual labour and ED Sorters etc. in Regular Class III.	3. Instructions exist for absorption of casual labour and E.D. staff in regular Class III/IV posts subject to certain conditions.
4. Implement Minister George Fernandes decision to remove 1968 and 1974 strike disabilities.	4. Orders have since been issued regarding removal of 1974 strike disabilities. These are being implemented. As regards 1968 strike disabilities no further liberalisation apart from what was already given in March, 1970 was considered necessary.
5. Cancel ad-hoc standards.	5. The matter is under consideration in the Departmental Council.
6. Grant stagnation increments and remove stagnation in all scales of pay.	6. This relates to all central Government employees and is under consideration.
7. First promotion in 15th year and second promotion in 25th year.	7. This is under consideration in the Departmental Council.
8. Accept Medical certificates from R.M.Ps.	8. Orders have been issued for acceptance of certificates from R.M.Ps.
9. Implement Supreme Court Judgement on seniority in P&T.	9. This has since been done.
10. Supply cloth with stitching charges for uniformed staff.	10. This is under consideration of the Departmental Council.
11. Restore leave reserve percentage in P&T and parity for Class IV.	11. This has been considered in the past and rejected.
12. Removal of ban on creation of posts including posts of peons.	12. Orders have since been issued relaxing the ban.
13. Settle all issues connected with working hours, OTA, Split duty, meal relief, short relief, night coefficient.	13. This is under consideration of the Departmental Council.
14. Construct quarters for P&T staff on the same scale as in Railways.	14. Quarters are being constructed consistent with the availability of funds.
15. Abolition of Confirmation Examination.	15. This has been considered in the past and rejected.

Shortage of Staff in Maharashtra P & T Circle

9195. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of staff in Maharashtra Circle of P & T Department;

(b) if so, the number of posts category-wise and the shortage of such posts since when;

(c) what special measures are adopted in the last year to remove the shortage; and

(d) if not, the grounds thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as available.

Shortage of Medicines in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi

9196. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last one month C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi and New Delhi have gone out of stock of essential medicines and patients, even heart patients are being informed 'No stock';

(b) whether Government are aware that indents placed by Dispensaries have not been supplied and are pending for supply for the last one to two months; and

(c) if so, dates of indents placed by the various C.G.H.S. Dispensaries and the time by which these indents are likely to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No. Most of the medicines have always been available and are supplied to the various C.G.H.S. dispensaries as per requirements. Medicines for heart patients are also being regularly supplied to the dispensaries and they have never been out of stock. To meet the day to day requirements of the dispensaries in respect of medicines not available with Central Government Health Scheme stores, local purchase is being allowed.

No indents placed by dispensaries on the Medical Stores Depots remain pending for supply for more than a week or ten days. Besides the regular quarterly indents the Medical Officers-in-charge send supplementary indents whenever necessary, and the requisite medicines are supplied within a few days. 'By Hand' indents are being placed by each dispensary twice a week for items required urgently and these are supplied on the day following their receipt in the Central Government Health Scheme Stores.

(c) A statement showing dates of indents placed by various dispensaries in the month of April and the dates of delivery there against is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2243/78].

Providing P.C.O. in Rajasthan

9197. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the village development policy announced by Central Government, it is proposed to provide telephone facility in Village Panchayat Bhavans and if so, the time by which this scheme will be fully implemented; and

(b) the number of villages in Rajasthan which have so far been provided public telephone facility and whether this facility proposed to be provided further to all the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There is no proposal to provide telephone facility in all Village Panchayat Bhavans.

(b) The number of villages in Rajasthan which have so far been provided with Public Telephone facility is 718. The facility is proposed to be provided progressively to the villages meeting the conditions given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Policy for Provision of PCOs & COs. on Loss Categories of Stations

(1) District Headquarters.
(2) Sub Divisional Headquarters.
(3) Tehsil Headquarters.
(4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
(5) Block Headquarters.
(6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas).

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for provision of Combined Offices
Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.	Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

(7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for provision of Combined Offices
The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.	The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(8) Out of the way places

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for provision of Combined Offices
(a) Should be beyond 40 k.ms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.	(a) Should be beyond 20 k.ms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.
(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% ARE in hilly areas.	(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward area and 10% of ARE in hilly areas. (c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for provision of Combined Offices
(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.	(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas. (b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/ p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(10) All other Stations.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for provision of Combined Offices
On the basis of financial viability or on rent & guarantee basis in case of loss.	On the basis of financial viability or on rent & guarantee basis in case of loss.

NOTE:—(1) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken to account and not that of a group of towns or villages.

(2) No telegraph office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 k. ms. of the proposed office.

Constitution of T.A.C. in Maharashtra

9198. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the policy regarding setting up and functioning of Telephone Advisory Committees;

(b) if so, the broad particulars thereof; and

(c) the number, location and composition of the Telephone Advisory Committees that are going to be constituted in Maharashtra State, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Telephone Advisory Committees are now being constituted one for each Telephone District and one for each State & Union Territory excluding telephone districts. The TACs of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi will have a membership of 31, of Madras 21 of other major districts and States with telephone equipped capacity of over 50,000 lines 16, of minor districts and other States and Union Territories 12. The total No. of TACs for the present will be 50. The TACs will have representatives of Parliament, State Legislature, State Administration, Local Bodies, Press, Medical Profession; Legal Profession, Trade, Commerce and Industry and Public Workers and others. The functions of TACs are:—

(1) Bringing the Telephone using public and the P&T Department into closer relationship.

(2) Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented and attended to.

(3) Advising the Department on the improvement of local and trunk services.

(4) Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Deptt. for improving and developing the telephone service.

(5) Assisting the Deptt. in handling the present shortages in telephone equipment and lines by invoking cooperation and patience from public.

(c) There are five TACs in Maharashtra:—

(i) For Bombay Telephone District at Bombay (already constituted).

(ii) For Pune Telephone District at Pune (already constituted).

(iii) For Nagpur Telephone District at Nagpur (already constituted).

(iv) For Maharashtra State (excluding Nagpur, Pune and Bombay Telephone Districts) at Bombay (under processing).

(v) For Goa Daman and Diu at Panjim (Under processing).

Composition of the TACs stated above is given in the Annexure 'A'.

Statement

As per existing TAC Policy, 5 TACs are required to be constituted in Maharashtra as Given Below:

Name of the TAC Station	Composition		Remarks
1. Bombay (Bombay Telephone Distt.)	1. State Administration	1	
	2. State Legislature	3	
	3. Corporation /Civic Body in the Distt.	2	

1	2		3
	4. Members of Parliament	3	Constituted on 24-1-78
	5. Press	3	
	6. Medical Profession	1	
	7. Legal Profession	1	
	8. Other Professions—Engineers, Architects etc.	1	
	9. Trade, Commerce and Industry	8	
	10. Public Workers and others	8	
	Total	31	
2. Nagpur (Nagpur Telephone District)	1. State Administration	1	Constituted on 9-12-77
	2. State Legislature	1	
	3. Corporation or Civic Body	1	
	4. M.Ps.	2	
	5. Press	1	
	6. Medical Profession	1	
	7. Trade, Commerce and Industry	2	
	8. Public Workers	3	
	Total	12	
3. Pune (Pune Telephone District)	Do.	Do.	Constituted on 17-12-77
4. Bombay (Maharashtra State) TAC except for (1), (2), (3) 8 (5) above.	1. State Administration	1	Case under process.
	2. State Legislature	2	
	3. M.Ps.	2	
	4. Press	1	
	5. Medical Profession	1	
	6. Legal Profession	1	
	7. All Other Professions like Engineers, Architects etc.	1	
	8. Trade, Commerce & Industry	3	
	9. Public Workers & other	4	
		16	
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	1. State Administration	1	Case under process.
	2. State Legislature	2	
	3. M.Ps.	2	
	4. Press	1	
	5. Medical Profession	1	
	6. Trade, Commerce & Industry	2	
	7. Public Workers	3	
	Total	12	

In respect of Serial No. 5, it is stated that the TAC for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu will be formed by General Manager Telecom., Maharashtra who will function as Convenor though Daman and Diu are under the jurisdiction of General Manager Telecom., Gujarat.

General Electric Company's protest to Indian Ambassador against MECON

9199. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Electric Company of U.S.A. has protested to the Indian Ambassador against MECON, a State Undertaking about the supply of thyristor-controlled drives to Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the same; and

(c) what steps have Government taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Employees of Steel Plants removed from service during emergency

9200. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 512 on the 30th March 1978 and state:

(a) the alleged charges against the employees of Durgapur Steel Plant removed from service during emergency and later reinstated; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in other Steel Plants, like Bokaro, most of the victimised workmen are still out of service and if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Of the 19 employees of Durgapur Steel Plant who were removed from service during emergency, the services of 7 employees were terminated on account of thir un-authorised absence due to their detention under MISA/DIR. The services of the remaining 12 employees were terminated because of their association with the then banned parties, etc.

(b) No, Sir.

12.24 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF BUILDING MATERIALS LIKE STEEL, CEMENT, ETC.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I draw the attention of the Government to an important issue. I am very glad that Mr. Mohan Dharia is present. How this Government is bluffing all along....

MR. SPEAKER: You have got to read your statement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You want to shield the Government in that manner? I am sorry. The statement is with regard to requirements and shortages, price rise, blackmarketing, etc. All these things centre round the constructional activity not only in the southern States including Karnataka but elsewhere also in the country. I am referring to the shortage of building materials like steel, cement and other requirements.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, we have adopted for practical purposes that the hon. Member has to read his statement. You are now again making a speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am only commenting.

MR. SPEAKER: Please stick to the statement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This kind of encroachment....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Then it will become very difficult. I am

allowing 5 people. So, if you make a speech, I cannot allow the five. That is why kindly conform to the statement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am speaking in Parliament. I have to put this in a proper manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is speaking in Parliament.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We take the Ministers as responsible to this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you are making my task difficult.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Now, I would like to quote from the statement.

Cement production in 1977 was estimated at about 16 million tonnes against the target of 19 million tonnes and there was a shortage of nearly 3 million tonnes. What is this bluffing of the Industries Minister? To make matters worse, the recent cyclones in the South have added to the shortfall in production, while the rehabilitation work increased the demand for more cement which is not available.

Blackmarketing in cement has consequently started on a large scale. It is estimated that cement worth Rs. 25 crores goes into the black market every month because of the shortage in production. But the Minister says that cement is available when we are importing cement. Due to distribution bottlenecks, shortages have been further aggravated and the business community is making capital out of the situation hoarding materials and making huge profits by disposing of the stocks at abnormal prices and also selling sub-standard cement with adulterated material. It is said that Government planned for large scale import of cement through S.T.C. When some cement consignments did arrive from abroad the ships, had to wait in the sea for days together for lack of berthing facilities. This state of affairs not only added to delays in despatching the cement urgently needed for constructional works but also resulted in heavy demurrage charge.

The position of steel is no better, because of the constructional activities in States, nearly Rs. 33. crores worth of projects, and road works and all those things in Karnataka State have even come to a standstill because of the shortages. I would like to tell this to the House. Will the Minister explain this situation? The total production of steel for the year 1977-78 is estimated at 8—6 million tonnes of ingot steel and 7 million tonnes of saleable steel. The Steel Minister again is concealing here and also cheating the Parliament. This production fell short of the target of production for ingot steel and saleable steel for 1977-78 by 7 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively.

Shortfall in production of steel and cement are attributed to power cuts in many States, difficulties in getting adequate supplies coal and indifferent industrial relations. The mini steel plants at Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram which are intended to augment steel production are unfortunately in the planning stage still. And by making a statement in the Rajya Sabha, the Minister of Steel, Mr. Patnaik, has created a suspicion in the minds of the people of Karnataka.

The malpractices in steel trade have also resulted. in the shortage of steel and the rising prices of steel. A large scale racketeering in steel by bogus steel users is reported to have been taking place in several parts of the country. Trade sources reveal that the margin of racketeers on a rake-load of steel is as high as Rs. 24 lakhs. This highly profitable malpractice is borne out of the Government's two-tier steel distribution policy—I am attacking the distribution policy of the Government—intended to eliminate middlemen. Under the Government's policy, small and

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

medium scale manufacturers can directly purchase steel in full rakes from steel mills at a discount rate which is much below the stockyard rate.

MR. SPEAKER: You have one statement for yourself and one for me. Is it so?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am giving you useful information.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you will take me into confidence. This is rather unfair to me.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You are going through my statement, I know it. It comes within the purview of the statement.

It is said that although the facility of lifting steel directly from producers in full rakes at concessional rates has been extended to small and medium sized consumers, not many such consumers are in a position to utilise this since it involves the blocking of a large sum of money for a long period. Tradesmen have converted the situation to their advantage. They approach small units to buy steel from mills on their behalf and are exporting, under the policy of Mr. Mohan Dharia, even sanitary fittings. They are now allowed to be exported to Gulf countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you are completely breaking my directions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: With these words I am concluding. The situation in the Southern States has not only aggravated, but all developmental activities have completely come to a stop. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Minister: kindly consider this and review the whole situation and see that the required material for constructional activities—buildings, roads and other economic activities—are made available in all the States, including Karnataka. Kindly see that there is proper public distribution system for this raw material, without any strings or constrains. There should be no blackmarketeers. I would like to make one suggestion....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate, Mr. Lakkappa. I have given a direction, and it must be implemented. You have completely broken my direction. It makes my task very difficult.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I request the concerned Minister to discharge his responsibility to the House and make a statement. Sir, will you kindly direct him to do it?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not directing anybody.

(ii) REPORTED TRANSFER OF SHARES OF MALAYALAM PLANTATIONS LTD., TO AN INDIAN COMPANY IN VIOLATION OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The Malayalam Plantations Ltd. is a company registered in UK and having its registered office in London. It is one of the biggest plantation groups in India with large number of estates of rubber and tea in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Mahayalam Plantation shares are quoted in the London stock market and classified by "The Financial Times", London as a rubber company.

After the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act was passed by the Parliament in 1973, this company has been busy trying to frustrate the legislative intentions of Parliament and to overcome the regulations made under the FERA for dilution of foreign equity holdings. The Malayalam Plantations became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Malayalam Plantations (Holdings) Ltd., UK in 1977, majority of whose shareholders are trusts, banks etc.

Under the FERA, Melayalam Plantations had to Indianize its capital before 31st March, 1978. Now it is learnt that those associated with the company have floated yet another Indian company, Malayalam Plantations (India) Ltd. in Cochin with the object of taking over the assets of the UK company. The authorized capital of the new company is only Rs. 5 crores whereas as per the balance sheet, the Indian assets of the UK company alone are more than Rs. 7 crores and by actual market valuation at current prices, more than Rs. 20 crores. It is also understood that some time ago in a statement filed with the Reserve Bank, the Company had given the value of net assets at Rs. 25 crores or around. The shares of this UK company are quoted in the London share market at 31d. for a 10d. share. It was quoted earlier even at 57-1/2d. Among the directors of the New Indian company, 2 of them are employees, one legal adviser, one stock broker and others interested directors. Thus it is a clear attempt to frustrate the legislative intentions of the Parliament and circumvent the FERA rules of Indianization. If this proposed transaction, based on bogus figures, is allowed, the Government will lose huge amounts by way of stamp duty, registration fee and other taxes.

Here, I would invite the attention of Mr. Mohan Dharia. This company's bulk acreage has been in rubber, and it has been known as a rubber company, indicated even by the classification for long by the share columns of the *Financial Times*, London as a rubber company. In India they have always enjoyed all the facilities of a rubber company and still have 22,126 acres of rubber as against 18,064 acres of tea. Further, to reduce rubber acreage to pass off as a tea company large areas of rubber plantations are being cleared after immature slaughter tapping. This is nothing but wanton destruction of our plantation wealth.

As the House knows, a tea company can have 76 per cent foreign holdings while for other companies it can only be 49 per cent. So, they are clearly trying for an alternate method to circumvent the law of the land. As this is likely to frustrate the efforts of Parliament and Government to reduce the dependence on foreign capital, the Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister may make a statement on the issues I have just raised.

(iii) REPORTED TRAFFICKING IN GIRLS IN RUDRAPUR IN DEORIA DISTT. OF UTTAR PRADESH

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेष महत्व का प्रश्न आप की सेवा में उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं। अभी हाल में आप ने अखबारों में देखा होगा कि बालिकाओं के क्रय-विक्रय का एक अन्तरप्रान्तीय अपराध गिरोह उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले के रुद्रपुर स्थान पर पकड़ा गया है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछले 6 महीनों में 10 दर्जन ऐसी निर्दोष बालिकाओं का क्रय-विक्रय हुआ और सब से दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि ऐसी बालिकायें मुख्यतः अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र केरल, कर्णाटक, पश्चिमी बंगाल और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से भगाई गई हैं। यह एक राष्ट्रीय चिन्ता का विषय है कि जहां विश्व भर में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नारी मुक्ति की चर्चा होती है, वहां भारत जैसे नारी को पूजने वाले देश में यह कुत्सित व्यापार चल रहा है।

मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूं कि सरकार इस प्रकार के दुष्कर्म को जड़-मूल से उन्मूलन कर देने के लिए एक विशेष अपराध-सेल की स्थापना करे।

(iv) REPORTED CLOSURE OF R.B.H.M. JUTE MILLS, KATIHAR, BIHAR

श्री युवराज : (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विगत दो वर्षों से बिहार राज्य स्थित आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल्स,

[श्री युवाराज]

कटिहार की बन्दी के फलस्वरूप लगभग चार हजार मजदूर और उन पर आश्रित बीसों हजार उन के पारिवारिक सदस्य भूखों तड़प-तड़प कर मर रहे हैं। जब श्रमिकों की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक दीख पड़ी तो जिला पदाधिकारी, कटिहार के प्रतिवेदन पर लगभग 6 लाख रुपये के मुफ्त खाद्यान्न का वितरण श्रमिकों के बच्चों एवं बहनों के बीच कराया गया। परन्तु दो माह तक जल कर सहाय्य वितरण बन्द कर दिया गया। उत्तरी बिहार का एकमात्र यह सब से बड़ा जूट उद्योग है जो प्रबन्धन की कुव्यवस्था के कारण बन्द है।

कटिहार उत्तर पूर्वीय भारत का प्रवेश द्वार है और उत्तरी बिहार की एक-मात्र नकदी-फसल जूट है जिसे किसान इस मिल में व्यापारियों के द्वारा बेचते थे। कटिहार, पूर्णिया सहरसा, भागलपुर-उत्तर आदि जिलों के बीच स्थित अकेला यह जूट कारखाना सब से बड़ा जूट का खरीदार था। लगभग चार हजार मजदूर तीन-तीन पालियों (शिफ्ट) में काम करते थे। ये मजदूर और इन पर आश्रित परिवार सभी भूखों मर रहे हैं। लगभग तीन सौ मजदूर भूखों, अनाहार, कुपोषण तत्व पर आधारित रहने के कारण मर गये और उन की अनाहार मौत जारी है। कोई दिन ऐसा नहीं बीतता है कि एक-आध मजदूर न मरते हों। जो शेष जीवित हैं उन की शारीरिक स्थिति नर-कंकाल जैसी हो गई है। बिहार राज्य का यह इलाका सब से गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री, वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री मोहन धारिया, श्रम मंत्री, उद्योग मंत्री, आदि, सभी वरिष्ठ व्यक्तियों से निवेदन किय गया, परन्तु अब तक कारखाना चालू नहीं हो सका। थोड़े दिनों के बाद जूट वाणिज्य से उद्योग में हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया और अब जूट उद्योग-विभाग में आ गया है।

अतः जूट उत्पादकों एवं मिल के श्रमिकों तथा उन पर आश्रित परिवार बूढ़े, बच्चे, मां-बहनों के प्राण रक्षार्थ आर० बी०एच०एम० जूट मिल्स, कटिहार को टेक-आवर कर काल-बद्ध कार्यक्रम की तरह शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चालू करने की ओर में सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूं।

(v) Reported Power position in Maharashtra due to acute shortage of coal

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): It is reported that the power position in Maharashtra State has become critical due to acute shortage of coal. The super thermal power station at Koradi has got stocks sufficient for a day only. The nearby Khaper Kheda power station has stocks for only 36 hours. One of the 25 M.W. set at Khaper Kheda has already been shut down because of lack of coal. If no coal reaches Koradi within the next 24 hours, one 120 M.W. set there would have to be shut down as reported by Member, Technical, Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

Since power from Koradi goes far into Western Maharashtra upto Sholapur, Karad etc., the resultant power shortage and load shedding would affect all parts of the State. It is further reported that barring Parli Vaijnath which is fed by Singareni coalfields, Ballapur and other power stations in Maharashtra have four to six days stock of coal while normally they should have at least 15 days to a month stock.

Repeated efforts by the Board to prevail upon the WCL to ensure full and regular supplies of coal to power stations in Maharashtra had not borne fruit. The matter was taken up at the highest level by the Board, even upto the Union Energy Minister but to no avail. It is reported that lack of coal would delay the commissioning of the new 200 megawatt set at Koradi power station from which we

would have helped to meet the power shortage in Maharashtra.

The matter is serious enough to call for immediate attention and action by the Central authorities concerned. I hope, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs would convey this to the Minister for Energy and other Ministers concerned.

I am glad, the Prime Minister is here. He has a special concern for Maharashtra. Therefore, I hope, he would also put in a word to the Energy Minister. They say that production of coal is in abundance and it is lying at the pitheads. The other day, the Railway Minister told us that there was no shortage of wagons. Then where is the bottleneck? Why is the coal not reaching the power stations?

12.42 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th April, 1978, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd May, 1978."

With your permission, I would like to point out that there is a printed mistake in bottom line two of the Report. What is printed as 'on' should be read as 'no'..

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd May, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

TOBACCO BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I introduced † the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 4-5-78.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Sir, in connection with Starred Question No. 977 which was replied by the hon. Minister this morning, I am submitting to you my telephone bill which is printed in Hindi. I request you to direct the Minister to correct the mistake.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it.

12.44 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978—83—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji R. Desai on the 3rd May, 1978, namely:—

> "That this House do consider the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83' laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978."

Mr. P. K. Deo to continue his speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr Speaker, Sir, I just started yesterday to speak on the Plan. At the outset, I deem it my privilege to express my gratitude to the Prime Minister who visited my constituency on the 9th of April and had a first-hand knowledge of one of the most backward tracts of this country. He went there to lay the foundation stone of the Upper Indravati Project which is estimated to cost Rs. 232 crores. My life's effort and mission has been fulfilled. My dream of 40 years has been realised. My persistent demands in this House for the past 25 years have yielded results. We hope a new era of prosperity has dawned because it will irrigate 5.1/2 lakh acres of chronically drought effected areas in my constituency and will generate 600 megawatt of hydro-power But I am distressed to find that there is absolutely no mention of this Project in the Draft Plan. The Prime Minister in his inaugural speech has rightly emphasized on the time-scale dule, the project to be completed in time. Otherwise, it will not only make the Project more costly but, at the same time, the benefits are also delayed and more new problems are created. A big project like this should have been started in a big way. Only a paltry provision of Rs. 1½ crores in the State budget or no mention in the country's Draft Plan is rather very disappointing. So, I suggest that this project should be categorised as 85A among the new schemes on p. 172 of the Draft Plan after the new thermal stations under Chapter 10.

Coming to the thermal stations, I would like to point out that these thermal stations are based on non-renewable resources, that is, coal, lignite or atomic fuel. This means that once we consume our mineral resources, we cannot replace them. At the same time, it creates environmental pollution. In the working of a super thermal station, we need about 5 lakh tonnes of coal every year and it emanates sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide and pollutes the atmosphere. The other day, the Department of Science and Technology had appointed a committee to go into the working of the thermal plants in Agra and they came with a recommendation that, to save the Taj and to avoid pollution in that area, these thermal plants are to be shifted to a far-off distance. Not only that. They suggested that the working of coal-based locomotives also should be stopped in the Agra Marshalling Yard.

I would, therefore, submit that our vast hydro-electric potential should be tapped. Our country has got tremendous hydro-electric potential. The entire Himalayan region is there. Even in the south, there are perennial rivers like Indravati. The Indravati project which has passed all stages of technical scrutiny should be immediately taken up and there should be no delay in that.

In Chapter VI, the Draft Plan has highlighted the removal of regional disparities and development of the backward areas. This is a very old jargon which has been repeated time and again in all the five Plans. This Plan does not throw any new light. It has remained a myth and in spite of our 25 years of planning, the gulf between the poor and the affluent areas has been widening. The interest of the backward areas has been sacrificed at the alter of the vested interest of the more affluent and more vocal areas. How long can the people of the backward areas remain as mute spectators to this spectacle? If there is an occasional outburst in the form of a Naxalite movement or adoption of any extreme method which is the only natural manifestation of deep-rooted injustance, grievance and resentment, that has to be dealt with sympathy and there should be a proper remedy for this kind of malady. A bold step has to be taken to develop these areas and massive investment has to be made because the strength of the chain lies in its weakest link.

A study of the State per capita income which constitutes composite indication of relative prosperity or backwardness of different States shows that Orissa is one of the States having very low per capita income. The gap between national per capita income and State per capita income which was Rs. 80/- in 1950-51 increased to Rs. 96.3 in 1974-75 and Rs. 87.3 in 1975-76. In 1976-77, the per capita income in Orissa was likely to decline because of the unfavourable weather conditions.

A study of the plan outlay State-wise will convince you and you will be surprised to know that allocation has been made in a massive way to more affluent States. In the First Plan the per capita investment in Punjab was Rs. 175 and in Orissa, it was Rs. 56; in the Second Plan, it was Rs. 146 for Punjab and Rs. 54 for Orissa; in the Third Plan, it was Rs. 212 in Punjab and Rs. 120 in Orissa; in the Fourth Plan, Punjab was divided into Punjab and Haryana and in Punjab, it was Rs. 816 and in Haryana, it was Rs. 315; in Orissa, it was Rs. 113; in the Fifth Plan in Punjab, it was Rs. 748 and in Haryana it was Rs. 599; in Orissa, it was Rs. 267. In another more affluent States like Maharashtra, it was Rs. 460. We thought that the process would be reversed, but there has been no indication in this Draft Plan.

These are the areas which are full of natural resources. Only geographical dispersal of various industries to these areas is not going to solve the problem. You may put up a big steel mill. But what happens to the local people? We have a Rourkela Steel Plant. But what happens to the people who have been uprooted? If you go to the periphery, you will see the same conditions. Chhota Nagpur is full of natural resources. In spite of so much of investment made there, what is the condition of the local people? The Prime Minister had been to Koraput where large investment in the public sector has been made. But the conditions of the people there remain the same.

All barriers to development should go and the area is to be opened up. Infrastructure has to be built. New railway lines have to be constructed. Special emphasis should be laid on this. It has been rightly stated on page 112 of the Draft Plan that major bridges, roads, marketing facilities, investment in labour training, encouragement of rural banks, co-operative societies and other institutions should be developed and support should be given for implementation of land-reforms, administrative changes and to improve the capability for plan implementation.

But I find that one thing has been left out by mistake and that is the implementation of prohibition policy. I fully support the prohibition policy of the Government. When the Prime Minister announced the policy, I was

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the first who acclaimed his prohibition policy and wrote to him saying that it should be given effect to in the tribal areas in my constituency where I.T.D.P. was being taken up. He wrote to me saying that I should put pressure on the State Government. What to speak of the State Government, in spite of the unanimous recommendations of the District Development Board, all the recommendations have gone to the waste paper basket of the Orissa Government. Instead of implementing the prohibition policy in those tribal areas, the Orissa Government are manufacturing foreign liquor under East Coast Brewery under Public undertaking which was a sick industry of some individual. It had been bought at a colossal cost. They are going ahead with it. There should be some consistency between precept and practice. I know personally that many families have been ruined because of drink—This evil has to go. If the USA has failed, if the USSR has failed, if Finland has failed, that is no reason why our country should fail; if we make an earnest effort in this regard, we will succeed. If we want to ameliorate the condition of the poor, emphasis should be laid on implementing the prohibition policy, and I am one with the Prime Minister on this.

Now, coming to southern Orissa, in this Draft Plan, they have categorised certain backward regions and they have highlighted the conditions of southern Orissa, particularly Kalahandi, Koraput district and Phulbani district, where we have a 45 per cent tribal concentration, where even today the colonial economy has been functioning, where the people are being exploited by the people of coastal areas. I beg to submit that, if you go through the various statistics that have been given here, whether in respect of literacy or mileage of road or rural electrification or indebtedness, you will be convinced that it is one of the most backward regions. Therefore, unless the Constitutional protection is given, unless the responsibility is taken up by the Centre itself and the powers are exercised through the Governor under article 371, there is no hope of this area being developed. Article 371 is very clear. When the Maharashtra State was formed, Marathwada and Vidarbha were given special protection; special Development Boards were created and special allotments were made. Similarly in the case of Gujarat, special considerations were given for Kutch and Saurashtra regions. That is why I have moved this amendment:

> "This House, having considered the 'Draft Five-Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets that no mention has been made to give constitutional protection (like article 371 in case of Maharashtra and Gujarat) to the most backward southern region of Orissa by providing a separate development board and equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said area and equitable arrangement for providing adequate facilities for technical education, vocational training and adequate opportunities for employment in services."

These are very constructive suggestions. I sincerely hope that the Prime Minister will give his thoughtful consideration and sympathetic approach to these.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Draft Five-Year Plan has been criticised by the Opposition on various grounds. But, to my mind, one great defect in this Draft Plan is that participation of people has not been sought. At no stage has the consultation been made: what to say of grassroot, even Block, District or State Planning Committees have not been consulted. Before the formulation of this Plan, in the case of the Fifth Five-Year Plan we saw

that even Block Committees were consulted. This year such a consultation has not taken place. The Draft Five-Year Plan was, perhaps, prepared in a hurry and was put before the National Development Council, and now it has been placed before this Houst for discussion. I would suggest one thing. The National Development Council is to meet in November. Meanwhile, it will be worthwhile consulting the State and at least District Committees about this plan. They have their own problems. They might suggest something and that should be taken into consideration...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will continue after lunch.

The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re. assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

STATEMENT *RE.* AMENDMENT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ACT AND STATUTES

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Ever since the Aligarh Muslim University Act was amended in 1965 and 1972, there has been a controversy amongst a large section of the Muslims about the changes brought about by the Amendment Acts. It has been alleged that the Amendment Acts affected the basic and historical character of the University and abridged its autonomy.

There has also been a persistent demand both in and outside the Parliament for restoration of the historical character of the University and its democratic functioning. The Executive Council of the University itself appointed a Committee, on which various interests *e.g.* the Faculty and Students, Old Boys and the Non-teaching Staff etc. were represented, and asked them to make sugggestions for amendment of the Aligarh Muslim University Act and Statutes. The Report of the Committee was submitted to the Government in April, 1977.

Government has considered the whole question in the light of the recommendations of the aforesaid Committee as well as the Beg Committee which was appointed before the amendment Act of 1972 was enacted. It has also taken into account the strong feelings that have been aroused on this matter among a large section of Muslims of India and the staff and students of the University, both past and present. Government has come to the view that by and large the position created by the amending Acts should be rectified and substantially the position which obtained in 1951 should be restored. Government also considers that certain modifications have become necessary on account of the passage of time and to re-establish the historic character of the University. The broad features of the Amendment Bill will be as follows:—

(1) Restoration of the supreme governing status of the Court with Statute making power.

(2) Restoration of the 1951 composition of the Court and the Executive Council and Finance Committee with minor modifications.

(3) Restoration of the Office of the Honorary Treasurer and the method of election by the Court of Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor.

(4) Change in the procedure of appointment of Vice-Chancellor so that both the Court and the Executive Council participate in the real sense in the selection.

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

(5) Association of students with the academic bodies of the University.

(6) Incorporation of the provisions relating to Students' Union, Staff Association etc. in the Statutes.

In addition, the special feature of the University viz. to promote especially the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of India, is proposed to be brought out clearly in the Amending Bill. Further, the definition of the term "University" is proposed to be amended so as to bring out clearly the fact that the erstwhile MAO College, Aligarh, which was established by the Muslims of India, was incorporated as a University by an Act of Legislature in 1920. The words 'establish and' are proposed to be deleted from the Preamble. Government proposes to introduce the Bill during the current session of Parliament.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Can I seek a clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill will come. You can speak at that time.

MOTION *RE.* DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83—*Contd.*

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Before lunch break I was stressing the necessity and desirability of peoples participation in the framing of the Plan, otherwise it will be called a bureaucratic plan. We can have no differences in the principal objectives of the Plan as given in page 3, para 1.25.

"It is proposed, therefore, that the principal objectives of planning should now be defined as achieving within a period of ten years:

(i) the removal of unemployment and significant underemployment;

(ii) an appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population;

(iii) provision by the State of some of the basic needs of the people in these income groups, like clean drinking water, adult literacy, elementary education, health care, rural roads, rural housing for the landless and minimum services for the urban slums. These primary objectives should be attained while;

(iv) achieving a higher rate of growth of the economy than in the past;

(v) moving towards a significant reduction in the present disparities of incomes and wealth;

(vi) ensuring the country's continued progress towards self-reliance."

Now let us see whether these objectives can be achieved by the Schemes set out in the Plan documents.

I will deal only with two or three subjects as there is paucity of time.

Although backwardness cannot be defined in a precise way, apart from hilly and tribal areas there are places, even large chunks, in some States which have remained backward even after five Plans. Four or five criteria should be taken into consideration in order to identify backward areas.

(1) per capita income;

(2) the level of infra-structure in the area;

(3) Density of population;

(4) Level of education and employment;

As set out on page 111, para 6.9;

"There are some backward areas which are not drought-prone or hilly or inhabited largely by scheduled tribes and hence are beyond the reach of most of the area development measures included in the Fifth Plan.

Special programmes directed towards specific problems or target groups are also inadequate for their needs.

Moreover, the barriers to development in backward regions are such that an integrated approach is required.

Such an integrated approach underlies the proposals for rural development in this Plan.'

I take the case of North Bihar,—whose population is nearly 3 crores,—more than the population of Haryana Punjab, Orissa, Kerala, Assam etc.

We have to see what you are going to do in order to remove the backwardness of that area.

The density of population is 469, more than any other State, except Southern Kerala. The urban population is only 4.99 per cent. The average literacy is only 16.91 per cent. The population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 14.70 per cent. The average agricultural labour is 52.39 per cent. The employment of workers in the household and non-household works is 3.24 per cent only.

Sir, the average area irrigated is 14.62 per cent. Debts owed to landlords and agricultural moneylenders in rural areas is 69.34 per cent. The borrowing for house expenses as percentage of total borrowing is 80.93 per cent. Surfaced road-mileage is only 8 per cent per hunderd sq. miles and the percentage of villages electrified only 8.77 per cent.

I would like to say that this area will be considered as the most backward area in the whole country, which is the case with Eastern U.P. also.

The per capita income is much below the national average. It is varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 per annum. I am sorry to note that sufficient efforts are not being made for the development of this backward area.

On page 112, para 6.12 it is stated that the provision for backward areas including hilly and tribal areas is Rs. 2800 crores only. But there is no provision which says that the entire outlay under the Area Development Programme will be spent in these backward areas. This amount also is not going to be spent only in backward areas.

Here it is stated as follows:—

"However it is intended that priorities be determined in such a way that a substantial proportion will in fact contribute towards the alleviation of extreme backwardness, poverty and unemployment.

The provision of special Central Assistance under these heads will be used so as to ensure adequate attention to the areas concerned in the State Plans and to promote planned development at all levels within the State."

This is the intention as given in the Plan Document.

At least Rs. 5000 crores should be earmarked for the development of backward areas, including the hilly and tribal areas.

Less than this investment will be only tinkering with the problem.

Sir, in North Bihar, there are no big industries, excepting one or two in Barauni, such as the oil refinery and fertilizer plants. Especially in the districts of Gopalganj, Sevan Saran, East-West Champaran, Muzafarpur and so many other districts, there is only one industry and that is, the outmoded sugar industry.

[Shri D. N. Tiwary.]

Special attention should be paid to the development of backward areas so that they may come up even half way to the level of the more advanced States. If you don't take special care, that part of your State will remain backward and it will not catch up with the level of the forward States.

Now I come to Agriculture. No doubt agricultural production has increased somewhat by the efforts of the Research Sections of the Agriculture Department. But it has not gone very far. Much should have ture Department. But it has not well as quantity of foograins produced in this country.

Take the case of other countries. In Japan the average yield is 12 tonne per acre and the second crop is from 24 to 25 tonnes per acre. They produce two crops there. Even in wardevastated South Korea, the average income from one acre of agricultural land is $4,000 i.e. about Rs. 30,000. If our agriculturists are sure of even half of this production, the question of raising the price of foodgrains will not arise. Agriculturists will be satisfied with even lesser price than what they are getting to-day if the production is doubled even. It is not very high now. So, I cannot say what research our scientists are doing. Though great amount of money has been invested only something has been done in that regard which is not commensurate with the amount spent on that and the time taken by them. Scientists are not having the fellowfeelings and here are disturbances and they are not allowed to do their work.

So, I would request the Government to take more care in scientific research on agriculture and create an atmospher so that the scientific research may go on undisturbed.

I now come to energy. Energy is most vital for the proper improvement of the economy of the people. What has been the all-India average? It is about 100 units per capita. But, in Bihar it is only 10 units per capita. It is a ridiculously low figure. You can very well imagine how there can be improvement by providing for a small allocation of funds for energy in that region? Of course, something has been mentioned in the Plan. Some schemes have been proposed for increasing electricity generation, but they are mostly in South Bihar—not in North Bihar. But, that is not enough. In Bihar, most of the industries are located in South Bihar. But in North Bihar, only some expansion is going to be done. But, creation of a proper amount of energy is not envisaged.

Therefore, I would request that even average of 100 units 30 to 50 units per capita is assured to North Bihar, there would be much improvement. The Plan does not speak as to wheher it will be done at all. I would request the Prime Minister to see that the allocation for electricity in North Bihar is raised and the people thereby assured that they will get at least 25 units per capita per annum. Below that, no improvement can be made.

I now come to Education. I have quoted figures previously that the average literacy in North Bihar is 16.91 per cent while the all-India average is 35 per cent. Special efforts have to be made to bring this area on par with national average in literacy. The allocation made for the whole of the country in Education is not very high. If you want to bring North Bihar on par with the other States or other regions in literacy, then you have to make allocation of much more money than what you have made to-day.

Sir, it should be borne in mind that North Bihar is a flood prone area. Floods visits that area annually. No proper allocation has been made for protection of those areas from floods. Something has been done to protect

Patna with an expenditure of Rs. 14 crores. Patna has been saved. Patna is on the southern side of the Ganges while on the north side nothing has been done. There are hundreds of villages on the north side of the Ganges and what happens is when flood water is restricted from south bank it goes all to the north side of the Ganges so that the villagers which hundereds of villages are flooded every year. Similar arrangements should be made on the north side of the Ganges so that the villager which have been suffering every year may not have to suffer again.

Lastly, Sir, a few words abouf unemployoment. In North Bihar the employment percentage is very low. It is only 3.9 per cent. I will stress that some special pogramme of industrialisation be taken up in North Bihar and Eastern U.P. so that they may have more employment opportunities in those areas. Now what happens is that labour from North Bihar and Eastern U.P. go to Calcutta and Assam and work there for more than eight months. These people spend life in conditions worse than slums and when they return home that they have to return a lot of money to the money-lenders. So, Sir, I would request that something should be done so that these people may get work near-about and in the process could save some money.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Draft Five Year Plan placed before the House for approval. The objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan have been unanimously agreed upon by the meeting of the National Development Council. But the same meeting raised some pertinent questions regarding the revenue sources and allocation of amounts under the future guidelines of Seventh Finance Commission. This is the first time in the history of India that the meeting of the National Development Council dispersed leaving the Draft Plan unapproved.

No doubt, in preparing the Plan the Planning Commission has endeavoured with true crusading spirit. The party in power is resounding with satistical jugglery and claims about the gragantuan size of the Plan. It is quite natural that due to the soaring prices, increasing cost and inflation the outlays of the Sixth Five Year Plan would be necessarily larger than the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is an inevitable economic trend.

I am not going to haggle with terms and figures of the Draft Plan. Nor am I interested in discussing the Plan in detail. We are aware of the fact that this Draft is like a blue-print and that it may be with cursory views.

With great zeal and alacrity the Planning Commission has envisaged the objectives of the Plan as removal of unemployment, provision for basic services and significant reduction in the present disparity of income and wealth. Nobody will dispute or quarrel with the objectives of the Plan. In fact, we are fed up with such glorious rhetoric. The plethora of economic ideas is always abundant in our Plan and politics.

If we go through the Draft of every Five Year Plan widely and avidly, we see that phraseology may be different but the substance is the same. We find no radical changes. We see no complete departures. The order of priority is arranged in such a way as to appear that a dynamic approach has been made to liquidate the backlog of accumulated and unresolved issues.

The total outlay of the plan is Rs. 1,16,240 crores. The overall growth rate projected in the plan is 4.7 per cent per annum. Sir, it is not unfair on my part if I remind this House that

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the Janata Party had given assurance to the people at the time of the last General Elections to raise the growth rate to 7 per cent per annum. But I am not disappointed with the estimate of the reduced rate of growth. The Janata Party leaders with a few exceptions are nothing but trainees of the Congress Party. So. the methods of traditional deception are akin to and inseparable in their character.

Vestiges of doubts still ring whether this change in the growth rate will be achieved during the plan period. In every Five Year Plan, the overall growth rate was projected as 5 per cent, 5.5 per cent, 5.7 per cent and 6 per cent something like that. But the actual growth rate was only 3.5 per cent. The growth rate in the First Five Year Plan was 3.3 per cent; in the Second Five Year Plan, it was 3.7 per cent; in the Third Five Year Plan, it was 3.2 per cent, in the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was 3.5 per cent and in the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was 3.3 per cent. The present Government may try to escape either by fixing the responsibility on the Congress or putting forth some stock answers. But the people little bother about the reasons given by them. They are for good results.

The principle objective of this plan is removal of unemployment. Janata party has assured the people to provide employment for all within 10 years. I have not been astounded by this assurance. Sir, we have come across many assurances in politics. Fortunately for the politicians, there is no system of agency to insure the assurances. Otherwise, the casualty will be severe and the claims will be enormous. It is nothing but the assurance of the Congress party in a different form. The Congress Party also assured the nation to create 12 million jobs every year. In fact even the scheme of half a million jobs was not implemented successfully. The total number of unemployed persons according to the latest figure is 20.6 millions. More than 10 million people have registered their names in the Employment Exchanges. It is expected that there will be an addition of 5 million people every year to this list. So, the task of the Planning Commission to provide employment for all is an unparallelled one. A state-wise review of unemployment reveals that 67 per cent of total all India unemployed is concentrated in six States. They are: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal. Special care will be taken to remove unemployment in the States with greatest urgency.

The organised sectors are not in a position to decelerate the burden of the problem by absorbing many persons. The total number of persons under private and public sector are 206.7 lakhs. It is obvious that owing to various reasons, growth of employment opportunities is very slow in those sectors. Therefore in order to create employment opportunities so as to meet the requirements, our Planning Commission has rightly made a provision in agriculture and allied activities like irrigation, etc., small scale industries and rural development.

The Planning Commission has proposed to increase the additional irrigation potential of 17 M. hectares in the next five years. The proposal is attractive. But the prosperity is not in the proposal but in the execution. In every Five Year Plan the growth of agriculture is not satisfactory. It is stagnant, sometimes it is staggering. Therefore, one of the reasons for the slow progress is ineffective implementation of land reform. According to the particulars available in the Draft Plan, as on 31st July 1977 the estimated surplus land was 5.32 million acres; the declared surplus was 4.04 million acres; the area taken over by government was 2.10 million acres

and the area distributed was 1.29 million acres. Thus distributed area is less than one fourth of the estimated surplus. I do not know what is going to be done by the government to take over the remaining three-fourths.

For the coming five years the proposed additional resource mobilisation by the central and State Government is estimated at Rs. 13,000 crores, for the central government, Rs. 9,000 crores and for the state governments, Rs. 4000 crores. According to the Planning Commission this is not excessive. Since the state governments have already tapped their sources during the Fifth Plan period, they are not in a position to raise the revenue to meet their requirements. We must bear in mind that India is a country where the burden of indirect taxation is higher than even the developed countries. It is clearly stated in the report of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee:

> "The share of indirect taxes in the total tax revenue is not only much higher than that of industrialised countries, about 45 per cent on the average, but it is also appreciably higher than the average share for most developing countries."

Therefore, further dose of taxation to increase the revenue will aggravate the position inviting a host of political trouble to the state governments.

Our Planning Commission had suggested raising revenues of states by imposition of agriculture holding tax revising irrigation rates and increasing electricity tariffs and raising bus fares. These are not elastic sources for the state governments to raise revenues to meet the entire requirements. If we go through the index of contribution of agricultural taxes to the government revenues, it will be easily understood. The contribution of agricultural taxes to the total revenue of the states declined from 25.4 per cent in 1955-56 to 4.4 per cent in 1975-76. Further the contribution of agricultural taxes which was 1.17 per cent of national income in 1951-52 declined to 0.78 per cent in 1975-76. For a government which is far away from the people it may be easy to give sanctimonious suggestions but for a government which is close to the people, it is hardly practicable to implement such suggestions.

In the beginning I told the House that there was no departure in planning. But in one aspect there is complete departure from the earlier plans. In the first Four Plans, the Planning Commission had elaborately dealt with the allocation of amounts for state plans, outlays of state plans, details of various schemes and projects to be undertaken by the state governments and the aid of Central Government to state plans. So far as this draft was concerned, it has been deliberately omitted—all these features about state plans. We are unable to know the achievement of each state. The federal features of finance and economic structure have been wiped out once for all. This draft has been prepared as if there is no state government in India. It is unfortunate that this House is precluded from knowing the schemes and projects of various states. The opportunity for discussion of the state plans has thus been indirectly denied by the authoritarian policy of this government. Let the Prime Minister explain to the House why there is omission of state plans in the draft plan; let him give reasons to the House. My apprehension is that this government is surreptitiously taking steps to destroy the federal features of our political system.

To create employment opportunities, to eradicate poverty, to reduce disparities and to improve the standard of living of the people, the efficient agency is the State Government. Unless the State Governments are provided with adequate revenue sources, the objectives of the Plans will become vain glorious. Therefore, I ask the Prime Minister to take steps to increase the powers of the States so as to meet the

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demand of the time. It is not a voice of any political party, but it is the choice of the majority. Advocacy of more powers to the States is gaining ground. It is being supported by press. Recently in the Annual of the *Eastern Economist*, it has been clearly stated that "if the objectives are to be realised, there will naturally have to be very considerable decentralisation of resources and responsibilities at the Governmental level. This would involve the imparting of reality to the Federal character of Indian policy and the elevation of States to the status of self-propelling organs of administration."

I know that our hon. Prime Minister is not in favour of granting more powers to the States. With complete sense of veracity, I assert that no scheme is going to be successful and no plan would achieve the target, without increased financial resources and powers to the States. I therefore, appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to reconsider his stand and move with the winds of change.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that we are discussing the outline of this Plan, the Sixth Plan, which has put forward as its objectives very laudable objectives viz., ensuring full employment, removal of poverty and greater equality. I am glad that they have not said that they will bring about equality. It is enough if we have as our objectives goals that are realisable and the goal is that we shall reduce inequality, so that our performance does not fall short of our pronouncements. It was said by some speakers that the previous Government had a goal of seven per cent growth rate and the present Government has reduced it. True they had a goal of five to seven per cent growth rate, but what was their actual achievement? Something like three per cent. We have said that our goal is 4.7 per cent growth rate and God willing, we shall achieve more than 4.7 per cent—I have no doubt in my mind—if the plans are implemented in the spirit in which they have been formulated.

Further, it is not the growth rate alone, as the Plan Document also states which is important. The document says:

> "What matters is not the precise rate of increase in the National Product that is achieved in five or ten years, but whether we can ensure within a specific time frame a measurable increase in the welfare of millions of people."

Now what has been the result of Planning in the last quarter of a century? We have tried to have the objectives of removing poverty and reducing disparities, but the actual result has been an increase in the disparities and the number of those below the poverty line has considerably increased. We are very happy and proud of the fact that food production has increased. But what is the condition of malnutrition in the country? The number of children grossly malnourished has greatly increased. Therefore, what is important is to link up the production and the achievements of the plan with the welfare and well-being of the people. To that end, the present plan has tried to move in the right direction.

Mr. Stephen was telling us that what we are hoping to achieve is nothing wonderful, nothing extraordinary and nothing new and it is because they had built up the economy that we have reached the take-off stage. Have we reached the take-off stage? Why was it not reached before one year? Why could not they achieve the same results and objectives in the period before the Janata Party came to power? With all their talk of improvement of the level of the living of the people, the extent of malnutrition has increased and the number of those below the poverty line has increased from 40 to 60 per cent. While we have certainly

increased the number of school going children from 32 to 69 per cent at the primary level, the number of adult illiterates has gone up to as much as 200 million. Something has got to be on done in this regard. It is amazing that while more than 30 per cent of the children are still not going to school at the primary level, we are criticised for not making bigger allocation for college education. The number of college admissions increased from about 4.16 lakhs to something like 30 lakhs, an increase of 600 times. What is the result? Unemployment, discontent and disturbances. The whole structure of education needs to be overhauled so that education makes people self-reliant and not merely a discontented and disruptive crowd as the present education seems to be doing.

It was also stated that they were trying to remove disparities and they had moved in the right direction. They made tall claims of socialism and what not. What is the result? A recent survey shows that 20 per cent of the rural households with assess of something like Rs. 1000 each account for the total assets of the area up to 1 per cent. While 20 per cent account for 1 per cent, another 4 per cent of the same population with assets of something like Rs. 50,000 account for 30 per cent of total assets. So, 4 per cent own 30 percent of the wealth while 20 per cent own only 1 per cent of the wealth. This is the removal of disparities that they have brought about!

I am very glad that in this plan, the concept of regional planning has been emphasised and we are told that the Government are going to give maximum attention to the removal of disparities in the way of regional development. The present sad state of affairs is, that there is plenty of food, but number of malnourished people is increasing, because people do not have the capacity to buy that food. Something has to be done about it. It is not terribly important whether planning is to be started at district level or at block level, so long as the planning does take care of the fact that it has got to be started at the regional level.

The Plan states:

> "Detailed agricultural plans will need to be drawn up by regions and sub-regions based on the full exploitation of the water resources in the Command Areas of irrigation projects and on the principle of water conservation and management in rain-fed areas which would enable us to break out of the restriction, historical trend, rate of growth of around 2 per cent per annum."

While we have had this rate of growth of 2 per cent, our population is increasing by something like 2.5 per cent. How can we have enough food? And yet we have surplus food and increasing stores of food in spite of the fact that our growth rate in agriculture is less than the growth rate of population. This will give you an idea of the extent of malnutrition. Therefore, Sir, I hope that the regional planning, when it is taken up, will not only take care of the production side, but also the consumption side and will take care of the needs of the vulnerable groups in that area— the pregnant woman, the nursing mother and the pre-school child—because it is only at that level that the foundations of the physical development and the mental and emotional and intellectual development of the child are laid. If sufficient food is not available at that stage, nobody is going to enable that child to grow to his full stature later on, whatever food you may give him. Therefore, Sir, I was very glad that Tiwari Ji mentioned the case of areas which need special attention like North Bihar and Eastern U.P. May I add to that list the area of Bundelkhand? Bundelkhand is one of those areas of Uttar Pradesh which is sparcely populated. There is enough land and a substantial part of it is good land. If it can be irrigated, if other facilities can be made available, it can meet

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

the food requirements of the whole of Uttar Pradesh. Because it is a hilly, undulating area, there is great potential for small irrigation, minor irrigation projects. In the old times the Bundelas and Chief of those little principalities used to have tanks repaired they used to have little bunds constructed, but after the national Government came, all that disappeared. There was nobody to look after these minor irrigation works. Many of those tanks etc. went into disuse and have been ruined. It is high time that we gave attention to this aspect and made necessary arrangements so that apart from the big irrigation schemes which are very important and should be completed as soon as possible minor irrigation aspect is taken care of.

Again, Sir, the area is capable of lift irrigation. There are some streams going through that area. Right across from Mehrauni Tehsil of Lalitpur, is Tikamgarh. Tikamgarh is lush green, prosperous, because they have resorted to lift irrigation. But on our side, Lalitpur side, the area is barrin, the people are poor and are in a miserable condition because they cannot lift the water. So, lift irrigation is an urgent necessity. Further. when you instal the lift irrigation, when you instal the pumps for bringing the underground water to the surface and using it for irrigation, it is necessary that electricity is made available. What is the actual state of affairs? I know of many poor middle—class farmers who have taken loans to instal these pumps, but they cannot use them because there is electricity shortage—Electricity is made available to big aluminium plants to big Birla installations and others, but the cut is applied to the farmers. I have no grudge against industry. The need of the industry should be met, but not at the cost of the agriculturist, not at the cost of the small farmer. It is something that needs urgent attention. In this regard, I would further like to bring to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture that when there are severe electricity cuts, to follow the policy of guarantee system for minimum use of electricity and to charge for 'so many' units in any case, seems ridiculous. If they gave electricity and people did not use it, they could ask them to pay for the minimum amount; but they do not supply electricity. So, telling the poor farmers: "You shall use so many units without fail", has no meaning. Something should be done to rectify this.

With regard to large schemes, the Rajghat scheme in our area has been pending for God knows how many years. Mrs. Gandhi laid the foundation stone of that, I think, somewhere in the 60's; and nothing has been done after that. Money worth lakhs has been spent to store cement and coaltar. And all that has been ruined, because of leaking roofs etc. Therefore, it is a complete wastage. I hope the hon. Minister will see to it that the Rajghat scheme is completed at the earliest.

While these large irrigation schemes are very valuable, it is very necessary that something is done to prevent water-logging. The late Maharajah of Patiala told me once that these big dams in the Punjab, Bhakra-Nangal etc. had brought as much land under irrigation as had been made useless due to seepage and water-logging of the areas. This is a very sad state of affairs. And this must be rectified; otherwise it just will not do any good to have large scale irrigation schemes.

With regard to unemployment, it has been stated that we are going to give importance to small scale industry. Small-scale and cottage industries, I hope, will include agro-industries, processing of food, canning, preservation, etc. so that the agriculturist can have a little more money in his pocket. At the same time, unless and until spheres are demarcated for handloom, khadi and mill-cloth and unless the khadi and handloom cloth are protected against competition from the big textile industry, it will not be

possible to achieve the objective that we have in mind.

It is very important that the small men and the small entrepreneurs, whom we are trying to encourage to take up small projects, get credit at reasonable rates. Then only will they be in a position to make a success of their small projects. Marketing facilities and storage facilities should be made available for both agriculturist and small entrepreneurs—so that they do not have to resort to distress sales. This must be guarded against. It is absolutely necessary.

Research is very important—particularly with regard to dry farming. Dry farming can do a great deal for a large area in this country, for which there is no irrigation potential. I hope sufficient attention will be given to dry farming and forestry.

About indiscriminate felling of trees that goes on in this country even today, something has to be done urgently. I know that this is a State subject; but something has to be done to stop this in the interest of agriculture and in the interest of rainfall and soil conservation.

The concept of regional planning must take into account the local needs, whether they relate to soap, toothpaste or some other requirements for children. It should be planned in such a way that the educated boys in the rural areas, at the district or divisional level, can take up projects for their production and be reasonably sure that they will be able to sell their products. In this way the needs of the area will be met and they will also be able to make both ends meet.

In this regard may I say that the responsibility for supervision of regional plans and projects should be ensured through the joint efforts of the voluntary and the official representatives?

15.00 hrs.

I find there are schools in villages but no teachers go there. Education has been centralised in Uttar Pradesh. I hear all the time talk about the need to give more power to the States, but should we not ask the States to give more power to the zila parishads and the panchayats? If education is under their supervision, they will be able to see whether the teachers come or not. Today, the inspector goes once in a while and in the meantime the teacher keep away. If the inspector comes, he is told that the teacher has asked for leave, and a form is shown to him. The teachers have signed formed for such contingencies. It goes on like this, there is nobody to supervise.

No efforts at development are going to succeed in giving better life to the people unless and until we do an effective job of curbing the population growth. Population growth has to be a major assignment for all of us, for all departments and whatever literature we produce for the neo-literates, whatever is programmed for our broadcastes etc., should all have the theme of a small family in some way and as background music. We are talking of reducing the birth rate to 30 per thousand, but there are some areas where it is already less than 30 and even 25 and in others it is more than 40. Therefore, that has got to be done, that is to plan on a regional and local basis, seeing where and how much the birth rate has to be reduced. To do so, I wholly agree that there should be no compulsion, that the wrong methods of the previous Government should not be used, but let there be positive incentive for those who have a small family, so that they can give a better life to their small family. In this regard, while we do not want subsidies for the big people and the affluent sections of society, we want the subsidies to go for them, but if milk can be subsidised for the children of the poor, there is no harm. It is a very highly desirable thing, and some way should be found by which those below the poverty line can be helped to give proper nutrition to their children, so that they will be better inclined to exercise the small family norm in their own life.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I thank you for giving me time for intervening in the discussion.

The draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 has given a place of primacy and supreme importance to agriculture and rural development. It has been done not only because a large population of this country depends upon agriculture, but also because our consumption needs are met through agriculture, and agriculture also provides raw materials for agro-based industries. In one way or other, agriculture accounts for about 70 per cent of the employment in the country.

During the previous Plans, increase in agricultural production was made, but that increase was not consistent. There have been fluctuations, and these fluctuations resulted in very high imports in some of the years. We have been importing foodgrains from 4 million upto 7 million tonnes in one year. That caused a great depletion of our resources and some of our plans were also frustrated. This fluctuation in the output caused inflation and some cut-back in public investment also. So, our thrust in the new plan is for stabilisation of production. We want to stabilise the production and side by side to increase the production. For that, provisions have been made in this Draft Plan slightly different from the previous Plan. Earlier the main thrust had been on extension of area under cultivation, but now we see that there is not much scope for extension of area under cultivation. We are, therefore, trying to improve the yield per unit so that the food production in the country can be increased suitably. The main thrust of the Draft Five Year Plan as is evident from the facts, is on extension of irrigation facilities in the country. For irrigation, there has been a great increase in the allocations. I would like to mention from the Draft Plan Report that for medium and major irrigation in the Fifth Plan (1974—79) the allocation was Rs. 3089 crores and in the present Plan, the allocation has been increased to Rs. 7825 crores, more than double. Similarly, for minor irrigation, from Rs. 792 crores of the previous Plan, this Plan provides Rs. 1725 crores, much more than double. For flood control measures, instead of Rs. 345 crores, an allocation of Rs. 675 crores, more than double, has been made. So, instead of a provision of Rs. 4226 crores in the last Plan, in the present plan, an allocation of Rs. 9650 crores for irrigation alone has been made. This includes minor medium and major irrigation. In the next five years, we plan to bring about 17 million hectares of additional area under irrigation. Out of this, 9 million hectares is going to be through minor irrigation and 8 million hectares through major and medium irrigation. If we are able to maintain this speed, we hope that by the turn of the century the entire irrigable area in the country will be brought under irrigation and that, I submit, will be a very big achievement.

Allocation for agriculture as such also has been substantially increased. For example, during the last plan, for agriculture and allied programmes, the provision was Rs. 4644 crores and in this Plan, it has gone upto Rs. 9525 crores.

15.09 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

We are making large provision for rural development also. For traditional cottage household industries, instead of Rs. 330 crores in the previous Plan. we are now providing Rs. 1000 crores, more than three-times of the previous allocation.

For rural housing, though a lot of fanfare had been made that we were constructing houses for rural people, you will be surprised to know that in the Fifth Plan a provision of Rs. 55 crores only had been made. In this

Plan, Rs. 500 crores have been provided for rural housing. I may submit that the allocations made in this Plan for the purpose of rural housing are higher than the provisions made in the previous Plans.

We are also making efforts, along with irrigation, for providing cropping intensity or use of high-yielding varieties, larger application of inputs, better water management, etc. All these provisions are being made in this new Plan. Madam Chairman, while speaking, you said that water conservation efforts should be made. In some areas of the country, there is no proper water management. So, we are providing facilities for conservation of water, better management of water and also for better management of rain-fed areas. Research is also going to be intensified in this direction.

As regards the development and propagation of better seeds, a good deal of effort is being made in that direction through the national seed plan. Strengthening of extension system is another aspect to which a lot of attention is being paid in this Plan. So far, we have been doing a lot of research in the research institutes and the universities. But the research did not reach the farmer. Our effort is that research should reach the farmer's field. For that, strengthening of extension service is needed which is being provided.

We are also making efforts to provide assured availability of credit particularly to the poorer classes. So far, these classes have been neglected. They never had the facilities for credit because, for credit, there has to be some surety. The poorer classes, particularly, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people do not have any property which could be utilised for surety purposes. So, we are making efforts to provide credit facilities to all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and the small and marginal farmers wherever they are.

We are also making efforts to provide facilities for marketing, storage and processing. All this will generate more employment in the rural areas and also provide facilities to the poorer people who have been neglected so far.

As was mentioned by some of the hon. friends that land reforms are not being attended to, I would also submit that so far much attention was not being paid towards land reforms. It was correctly mentioned by one of the hon. Members here that the estimated surplus in the country was 5.32 million acres out of which 2.10 million acres have been taken over by the Government so far. But what was the distribution? The distribution had been only 1.29 million acres. Within eight months of assuming the office, this Government allocated more than 1 lakh acres. I had given all those facts while speaking on the demands of my Ministry.

In this Draft Plan also we have mentioned that there have been some concealed surpluses and that efforts will have to be made to find out where the concealed surpluses are. It has been argued in this House that there are large areas of surplus which have been concealed, which have not been declared and which have not come to light. We are trying to find out where and in which particular States these concealed surpluses are available.

We have mentioned in para 9 of Volume I:

> "The situation needs to be rectified so that the true surpluses may be identified and re-distributed within a definite time period with renewed determination. It has, therefore, been proposed that the process of correcting land records and redistribution of true surpluses should be completed within five years."

We have mentioned the time also that it has to be done within this period. So, Mr. Chairman, we are giving full attention to land-reforms also. For this consolidation of holdings is also

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

necessary. You know the holdings in our country are very small. Sometimes they are located at many places. A former is having two acres of land at three places. So, consolidation of holdings is also necessary so that proper development of this land could be made.

In this Plan, we have made provisions for improving and increasing consolidation of holdings and in some States, the work has already been started on this. A surplus land is being allotted to the land-less people or small farmers. But this land is of a very poor quality because from the practical experience, we have seen that the surplus land is only the worst type of land; only that land was declared surplus which was the worst. Our effort is to improve the quality of the land so that the allottee of the land is able to cultivate the land at least. First it is to be improved and then given to him and only then he will be able to cultivate the land. Otherwise, after the land is given to him, if he make some inevstment on it and if the land is not proper for cultivation, then he will have to run away from that land. So, our effort is that, side-by-side all these land-reforms, we should also try to improve the land and improve that land which is being allotted to small farmers, landless people, labourers, share-croppers and to the tenants. The quality of the land is also being improved.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH (Hoshiarpur): Crop insurance?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: That does not find place in this Plan. We are also making effort to make improvements, particularly to develop areas which are less developed so far, particularly the tribal areas and backward areas. We are giving more attention to those areas which require our immediate attention, to those areas where irrigation facilities are less, we are giving more attention to those areas particularly in the eastern part of the country, for example, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. These are the areas where there is sufficient ground water available, but it has not been utilized. We are making all-out efforts to provide facilities for ground water exploitation in those States and the efforts in that directoin have started. We have encouraged those States to take ground water exploitation in a big way so that the areas which are under cultivation in these States can be increased.

A similar mention was made regarding rural electrification. In some areas, rural electrication is almost negligible, particularly for agricultural purposes. For example, Orissa is the only State in the country which is surplus in power production, but only one per cent of the total production of power is being utilised for agricultural purposes. So, our effort is to provide rural electrification in rural areas and on that also the allocation has been substantially incrsased. In the last five year plan, in 1976, it was Rs. 1600 crores and in this Plan, it is Rs. 3557 crores; it is much more than double. So, we are making effort to see that power should be provided for agricultural sector also specially in those areas where so far the power potential is there but it is not being properly utilised.

Similarly, rural roads which are very necessary for rural development, a provision of Rs. 800 crores in the next plan is being made for rural roads. In all these matters the provision has been increased from Rs. 14,750 crores to Rs. 29,925 cores—more than double. So, I would like to submit that effort is being made in the Five-Year Plan, 1978—83, to see that agricultural production increases at least by four per cent in the country. So far, the agricultural production figures have been very low. During the last decade it has been 1.85 per cent only. Our effort is that we should stabilise the agricultural production in the country at about four per cent per annum.

Effort is being made in many directions for generating employment also. Along with agriculture, we are making provision for dairy, for poultry, for animal husbandry, for fisheries, for piggeries, for various other items which are correlated with agriculture, and also for providing some processing facilities in the rural areas, so that more employment can be generated in rural areas. The Draft Sixth Plan that has been brought before this House provides for generating employment. Micro-planning has been suggested; it has been suggested that planning at Block level should be made. That is being done. We are planning at the Block level and from the Block level to the District level and then to the State level. So, planning starts from the Block level because the needs of the area are known to those people; they are entrusted with this work; they know where and how employment can be generated in that area, what are the necessities, what are the demands, what are the requirements of that area and in what direction priorities should be fixed. So, we are planning from the grassroots, from the Block level, so that the total Plan can be in conformity with the needs of the people.

We are making effort, under this Plan, for enhancing agricultural production as well as for generating employment in the rural areas particularly; within the next five years we hope that, in a large part of the country, total employment will have been provided in the villages.

Now there are 5,100 Blocks in the country. Out of those, 3,000 Blocks are being served by some of the Central Plans, for example, SFDA Plans, Area Development Plans, etc. We are taking 2,000 Blocks out of them for total development; for that, priority is being givesn to those Blocks where the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is about 20 per cent, so that the poorest areas can be served. We are taking those 2,000 Blocks first for generating full employment in those Blocks. Every year we will be adding 300 Blocks, so that by the end of this Plan, only 1,600 Blocks will be left; all the other Blocks will have been covered and total employment in those Blocks will have been generated.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE (Amravati): At the very outset I want to say that an immature Plan has been placed before Parliament for its consideration. The Planning Commission presented the Plan to the National Development Council. The National Development Council gave its consideration for about two days and ultimately decided that the States should be consulted in the matter, their opinion should be collected, and then the Gadgil formula should also be taken into considerathion. Then the Plan would have been ready for consideration. It would have been better if the learned Prime Minister had come after collecting all this material and then placed it before Parliament. This Plan has been brought as an immature Plan and whether we can give our full consideration to the draft as presented is a problem for the House. Now, we are at a loss to know what the States have to say in this matter. We are at a loss to know how the Gadgil formula is to be made applicable to the scheme and how the National Development Council, of which our learned Prime Minister is the Chairman, is to act on it. We are at a loss to know about all these things and, therefore, my submission is that the darft, as presented, has all these defects. It would have been better if, after collecting all information and various opinions and details of how the Gadgil forumla is to be made applicable, the draft had been placed before this august House for consideration. I hope and ask for an assurance from the Prime Minister that, after collecting all this data and after the whole thing has been considered by the National Development Council, the matter would be again placed before this august House. It

[Shri Nanasahib Bonde]

would have been in the fitness of things and it would have been proper if this had been done, but it has not been done.

Secondly, so far as the principles that are embodied in this draft are concerned, these are principles that are agreeable to everybody. In fact, these are our demands. As soon as we achieved Independence, we made a commitment to the nation to the effect that inequality would be removed, disparity would be removed, everybody would be placed on an equal footing and everything would be done for the betterment of every citizen of India. We made that commitment and we gave that assurance to the nation long, long ago, when we attained Independence. That was also the dream of ~~Mahatma Gandhi~~, the Father of the Nation. So, all these things have been said or put in the present draft. The language may be different, the presention of facts may be different, but the principles are the same, the things we want to do are the same. Nature has never changed. The point for consideration is—and that is a major issue for me and, I suppose, for this whole august House—that so many assurance, so many plans and so many details have been given in this draft: are we in a position to executive and carry out all these assurances and all these plans that are embodied in the present draft? The difficulty is, it is not that we are satisfied just with more allocation. There are so many things that have just bee stated by the Agriculture Minister—that allocations for agriculture are more and these are the things that have been done for the benefit of agriculture. But the point is whether all these advantages would go to Agriculture. My simple reply would be that so far we have been an utter failure in regard to improving the lot dof the agriculturists. The money that has been allotted in the present draft is a big amount: there is no controversy over it. that a large amount has been earmarked for agriculture, but the point is whether it is going to the advantage and benefit of agriculturists, to the poor farmers living in remote villages. Our experience is that in all these years with all our assurance and our efforts, nothing has been done effectively so as to enable the farmer to improve his lot. He is in continuous debt, he is not in a position to return the debt. Why? Agriculture has never been profitable for him, he has always been in financial difficulties. What is the reason for it? The reason is that there is no proper administration and no proper management, your revenue autnorities do not act in a manner which would benefit the farmers. A loan of Rs. one thousand is sanctioned to a farmer, but hardly he gets Rs. 200/- in his pocket. They are thus not in a position to have the intended benefit. Their position does nnot improve.

My criticism and my submission is that whatever you plan, you must see that there is an effective execution of the policies and programmes embodied in this document. As long as we have not got effective administration and responsible officers to carry out the plans, nothing will happen. We will not be able to achieve the desired results and only plans and policies will not help.

Now, you have given it the name as 'rolling plan'. It is very good, rolling implies to move forward, to develop and maintain impetus. This is the dictionary meaning of rolling. We have to maintain this impetus and we have to take stock of the position every year. It is not that we have made the plan and our responsibility is over. We have given an assurance to the nation that we would come to their help, all the disparities would be removed, equality would be established. employment would be provided and nobody would die of hunger because we are producing more. But only, the assurance is not going to satisfy the people and help them. We have to take stock of the situation every year and then proceed further.

The plan is all right, but as long as you do not bring about a machinery to carry out the programmes and policies effectively, we would not succeed in achieving the ends in view. I would like to ask if you are thinking of having an independent Ministry at the Centre, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing to the progress of the implementation of the plan. Then alone, we may hope to achieve our objectives, otherwise we would have the plan, and nothing would be achieved. That is my grievance. There is no mention in this draft plan that the Centre would be taking some action or there would be some Committee etc. to look to the progress of the plan. The rolling plan implies that the day-to-day progreses will be watched and scrutinised properly. With utmost humility, I would like to ask the Prime Minister: Is he prepared to do that? We are not going to be profited by words alone, or this plan. This is not going to help. We have to work effectively. If we visualise our nation after five years on the basis of this plan, we will see India a very prosperous nation, it will not have to pay any debt, everbody would be happy, there would be no untouchability and everybody would be treated on equal basis. Everybody will get full food and the per capita income of everybody is going to be increased. Are you going to see this picture after five years? Are you prepared to give that assurance to the nation? But, as long as you do not have the administrative machinery to carry out the Plan, nothing will be successful. This is what I want to warn you.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, पंचवर्षीय योजना का यह प्रारूप जो हम लोगों के सामने आया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने विचार इस रूप में व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य आज के हालात में इस देश से बेरोजगारी खत्म करना, ग़रीबी को मिटाना, औद्योगिक, कृषि और आर्थिक विकास के लिए कार्य करना तथा देश में जो आर्थिक विषमता व्याप्त है, उसे समाप्त करना होना चाहिए। यदि हम इस आधार पर कार्य करते हैं, तो योजना का जो मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि देश आत्म-निर्भर बन जाए और हम इस स्तर तक पहुंच जाएं कि देश के सभी लोगों का जीवन समृद्ध बना सकें, हमारा यह उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकेगा।

मैंने इस प्रारूप का अध्ययन करने के बाद यह अनुभव किया कि हम इस दिशा में काफ़ी कुछ आगे बढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन एक कमी हम को जरूर महसूस होती है और वह यह कि एकोनामिक डिस्पेरिटीज को खत्म करने के लिए हमें जितना ठोस कार्यक्रम सामने लाना चाहिए था, उतना हम नहीं ला पाए हैं। खास तौर से हमारे देश में पूंजीपतियों द्वारा हमेशा इस देश की ग़रीब जनता का शोषण होता रहा है। जब हम काटेज इंण्डस्ट्रीज, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने की बात करते हैं, उस समय हमें इस बात पर भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए कि बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में जो एकोनामि संत्ता, आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण हो गया है, वह सत्ता उन के हाथ से निकलनी चाहिए और एक जिम्मेवारी भी उन के ऊपर हमें देनी चाहिए कि वे भी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करने में सरकार को सहयोग दें जिस से देश की बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने में सरकार ठोस कदम उठा सके।

ग्रामीण विकास की समस्या एक बहुत अहम समस्या है। हमारे इस प्रारूप में जो योजनाएं दिखाई गई हैं उन से काफ़ी संतोष होता है और एक आशा भी जागृत होती है। आज गांवों के विकास के लिए जो सब से आवश्यक बात मैं समझता हूं वह यह है कि सिंचाई की योजनाओं पर हमें विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर हम सिंचाई की योजनाओं के कार्य को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाएं, तो देश में कृषि का उत्पादन

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

बढ़ेगा। और आम आदमी का जीवन सुखी होगा। गांवों के अन्दर जो सब से बड़ी समस्या इस समय देखने को मिलती है, वह इरीगेशन फैसेलिटीज में कमी, सड़कों का अभाव और साथ ही साथ ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां पर नदियां हैं, वहां बाढ़ आने की है। बाढ़ से फसलों को बचाने के लिए बांधों आदि की कमी दिखाई देती है। कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास के दृष्टिकोण से इन तीनों बातों पर ध्यान देना निहायत आवश्यक है। गांवों के अन्दर सड़कों का निर्माण करना, बांधों का निर्माण करना, आज बहुत आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है। इस प्रारूप में इन बातों पर ध्यान तो दिया गया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इस दिशा में कुछ और करना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो हमारे विकास की प्रक्रिया में जितनी तेजी हम उस में चाहते हैं, वह नहीं आ पाएगी। गांवों के अन्दर स्कूलों की कमी, अस्पतालों की कमी, ट्रान्सपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज, यातायात के साधनों की कमी, यह काफी हद तक मालूम होती है। खास तौर से ऐसे इलाके जो देश के पिछड़े इलाके माने जाते हैं, जिन में हमारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश भी आता है, उन में इन चीजों की बहुत कमी है। इस प्रारूप में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के उत्थान के लिए योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं लेकिन हमें इस पर ध्यान देना होगा कि योजनाओं का कार्यान्वियन ठीक ढंग से हो। ताकि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सके और वहां के लोगों के जीवन को समृद्ध बनाया जा सके।

गांवों के विकास के लिए काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का निर्माण अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज लोकल रिसोर्सिज के आधार पर स्थापित की जानी चाहिएं। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा। इसके लिए हमारे उद्योग विभाग की तरफ से आजकल जो कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं। देश के कई जिलों में हमारे उद्योग मंत्रालय की तरफ से औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं जिससे कि जगह जगह पर उद्योगों का, खास कर छोटे उद्योगों का विकास हो सके और इस तरह से ग्रामों को आधुनिकीकरण की तरफ ले जाया जा सके। इसके लिए हमारे उद्योग मंत्रालय ने जो योजना बनाई है, उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं। लेकिन एक बार मैं फिर से इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े इलाकों के विकास के लिए सरकार को बड़ी मुस्तैदी से ध्यान देना होगा। देश में बहुत से ऐसे इलाके हैं जिनका कि ठीक ढग से विकास नहीं हुआ है, वहां की जनता में समद्धि की कमी है।

सभापति महोदया, विश्वविद्यालय और कालेजों में अनुसंधान के बड़े बड़े केन्द्र हैं। हमारे वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र, सी० एस० आई० आर०, काउंसिल आफ साईंटिफिक एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च में भी अनुसंधान और रिसर्च होती हैं। इनके सम्बन्ध में ऐसा देखा गया है कि ये इण्टेलेक्चुअल बेसिज पर कोई नयी खोज करने के लिए ही होती हैं इसी प्रकार से विश्वविद्यालयों की लेबोरेट्रीज में भी जो अनुसंधान कार्य हो रहे हैं उनमें भी अधिकांश ऐसे होते हैं कि उनके द्वारा विदेशों से कोई प्रशंसा प्राप्त कर ली जाए या कुछ और प्राप्त कर लिया जाए। ये अनुसंधान देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नहीं किये जाते हैं। इसलिए इन अनुसंधानों का देश में कोई महत्व नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार अपने विश्वविद्यालयों को विशेष इंस्ट्रक्शंस दे कि वहां की लेबोरेट्रीज में ऐसे अनुसंधान और रिसर्च किये जाएं जो अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हों। इस बात को सरकार को विशेष रूप से देखना चाहिए कि आज जो हमारी आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनकी पूर्ति में ये अनुसंधान कहां तक योगदान करते हैं। इस दिशा में हमें बहुत कुछ करना है। योजना के प्रारूप में जो

बातें आयी हैं उनकी मैं सराहना करता हूं लेकिन इतनी बात अपनी तरफ से अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने सभी अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को हिदायत देने की आवश्यकता है कि राष्ट्र की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हो। वे अधिक से अधिक प्रोजेक्ट लें और उन पर अनुसंधान करें जिससे देश की तरक्की में कुछ जोर आ सके।

सभापति महोदया, आज हमारे देश में इंजीनियर्स में बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है। आज जिस पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप पर हम विचार और चर्चा कर रहे हैं, अगर इस योजना का सही ढंग से क्रियान्वयन हो तो मुझे यकीन है कि हमें बेरोजगारी दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी। आज इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट में हमें जितने इंजीनियर्स की आवश्यकता है, उस के लिए हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि इंजीनियर्स में आज जितनी बेरोजगारी है, वह इस योजना के अन्त तक इससे और न बढ़ जाए। आज इंजीनियर्स में बहुत निराशा है, कुंठा है। वे ऐसा सोचने लगे हैं कि देश में चाहे कोई भी सरकार बने, उनकी बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। अभी तक देश में जो स्थिति रही है, उसने इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा इन लोगों को इतनी ऊंची शिक्षा देने के बाद, जिसमें देश का बहुत बड़ा धन लग जाता है, इनमें बेरोजगारी का रहना देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार इनकी तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे।

हरिजन उत्थान के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था हमारे देश के संविधान में की गई है, उनके लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है, यहां सरकार ने इस दिशा में कदम उठाये हैं जिनके कि परिणाम भी अच्छे निकले हैं। यहां पर मैं एक विशेष बात की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज भी गांवों में ऐसी हरिजन बस्तियां हैं जहां पर पीने का पानी नहीं है, बहुत से गांवों में तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं है। लेकिन वहां पर गन्दगी इतनी रहती है, सड़कों का इतना अभाव है कि कोई व्यक्ति हो उन का मानसिक और शारीरिक विकास ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि गांवों में हरिजन बस्तियों में पीने का पानी बिजली और सड़कों का अच्छा प्रबन्ध हो, उनकी अच्छी व्यवस्था हो और इस काम के लिए अधिक धन खर्च किया जाए।

इस प्रारूप के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि इससे देश की आर्थिक प्रगति तो होगी ही लेकिन आर्थिक प्रगति को तेज करने के लिए देश के विकास के लिए तीन बहुत जरूरी चीजें हैं जिन पर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना होगा। पहली यह है कि जब तक देश में भ्रष्टाचार नहीं मिटाया जाएगा, इस दिशा में प्रयास नहीं किया जाएगा चाहे जितना भी प्रयास आप देश की प्रगति के लिए करें अच्छे नतीजे सामने नहीं आ सकेंगे। जिस स्तर तक हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि देश की नौकरशाही में जो लापरवाही और गैर-जिम्मेदारी की भावना आई है इस पर भी नियंत्रण आपको स्थापित करना पड़ेगा। अगर नहीं करेंगे तो हमारी सारी योजना असफल हो जाएगी और हम सही उद्देश्य हासिल नहीं कर सकेंगे।

अन्तिम बात यह है कि बढ़ती हुई आबादी पर हम को नियंत्रण स्थापित करना पड़ेगा। इस ओर काफी कुछ ध्यान दिया भी गया है लेकिन और ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अगर इस पर हम नियंत्रण लागू नहीं कर सके तो जितनी भी हम प्रगति करते रहें

[श्री हरिकेश बहादर]

कम महसूस होगी और देश की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी नहीं मिट सकेगी और जनता को हम जो खुशहाल और समृद्ध देखना चाहते हैं वह हम देख नहीं सकेंगे ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा ताकि योजना को सही ढंग से कार्यान्वित करके हम देश को तरक्की की तरफ आगे बढ़ा सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रारूप का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Faridkot): Madam Chairman, the Draft Plan, in page 4, para 1.29 states as follows:—

'A marked increase in agricultural employment, should lead to significant growth in seconday employment in rural areas.'

This is a significant sentence.

Madam, Chairman, the removal of unemployment and reduction in poverty—as you have rightly stressed in your speech—are the main targets.

Now, let us take the whole situation in a wider perspective. A lot of expansion of infra-structure is also needed.

In this Report, it has been stated that non-agricultural activities absorb only nine million out of thirty-five million unemployed people from 1971 to 1978.

Madam, the main question before the country, the main challenge before the country, which is unemployment, was utilised, solved and absorbed by the agricultural sector.

The hon. Minister, Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala has spoken about the agricultural activities.

There is more and more need for rural health schemes, rural roads, drinking water and housing facilities. It is necessary that vital importance and greatest emphasis in the real sense of the term should be given to agricultural activities.

Madam, the Primary Producer is a person who has been most hard-hit for the last thirty years. The various schemes were evolved in such a way that the Primary Producer got the minimum though he did the maximum for the country.

The Primary Producer needs not only the help of the hon. Prime Minister, but he also needs protection from the hon. Prime Minister. Why? The primary producer, the small farmer, the small producer is the sole person that the Government is thinking of, to provide greater facilities to the poor people.

But, one drawback there is this. The credits will be given or the loans will be given against some type of security. Tell me, Madam, Chairman, one thing. You can ask the Government from where can the poor peasant bring the security? I would humbly suggest to the Government, through you, that they should give loans to the poor peasants not against the security of assets but against a personal security, against labour, so that a poor peasant may do something for his betterment and the country as well.

Kisans problem is in regard to the in-puts. I would humbly suggest that the inputs to him must be made available at cheaper rates. Without making a thorough or deep study of the input requirements or input costs etc. there will be no stability in the agricultural prices. Only dissatisfaction will prevail among the peasants.

In Punjab, we are a little disappointed due to the decision of the Planning Commission. I may tell the

House, through you, that the Planning Commission has discouraged the use of combines in the harvesting season. This is a clear-cut and a little bit unwise decision taken by them. During the harvesting operations labour is very much needed in large numbers. Shri Bahuguna, in his speech, outside the House in Punjab said that about 2 lakhs labourers in the season go from Uttar Pradesh to Punjab to work in cutting operations of the crops in the fields in Punjab. Since the Planning Commission have not allowed the people to bring in the combines to be used in the fields for this purpose, there are losses to wheat and rice crops. For these agricultural crops if combines are not allowed to be used, there will be losses to the agricultural crops in the field. There will be damages to their crops. I may tell you that damages are caused due to non-availability of combines to these peasants. Secondly, hailstorms and rains further destroy the crops. Uncertainty of weather is another cause. There will be delay in the next crop if the first crop is not cut on time. If the sowing season goes or there is a delay in next crop, this results in a huge loss only to the poor farmers, small farmers.

It has also been the policy of the Planning Commission to discourage the setting up of new sugar mills. Instead of feeling sorry over these drawbacks, and for the wrong policies followed by the Planning Commission in the previous years, it has put a ban on the opening of the new sugar mills. In Punjab, there are three to four districts where nothing can be grown on the soil or land of the peasantry. Without sugarcane, what can they do? That means a total starvation of these peasants.

I would, therefore, suggest that the Government may kindly allow more sugar mills to be opened in Punjab. Shri George Fernandes, when he went to Amritsar, had declared there that the Central Government will give six new sugar mills to Punjab. But, to our surprise, nothing has been done to that State.

Both hydel as well as thermal power is very much needed for the Punjab. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to grant a special fund for the construction of Thien Dam because that Dam was delayed by the previous Government for more than 16 years. Now, special consideration should be given to Thien Dam so that the new generation of electricity may benefit the people a lot. Punjab is the biggest consumer of pesticides and weed-killer. But, to our surprise, nothing has been done. For irrigation, all over the country, water is needed. Drinking water is also needed. Agriculture cannot flourish without that. And the targets cannot be achieved, so long the water arrangements are not made. Not to speak of water, Punjab is being deprived of pesticides and weed-killers to be available in time. If the pesticides and weed-killers are not made available in time, they are not of much use. Mr. Bahuguna declared in Punjab that his Ministry is prepared to have a joint-sector manufacturing plant of pesticides and weed-killers. I would request that this may be expedited.

Madam Chairman, the taxing areas of the States are getting saturated. They are almost shrinking day by day The revenue raising resources of the States must be strengthened. I hope the hon'ble Prime Minister will liberally think on it.

Lastly, I would like to say that our economy is passing through fluctuations. Price stability is sorely needed. The poor earners, peasants, small farmers and employees need care of the Government. The prices of necessities of life should at least be not allowed to rise. The Prime Minister and the Government must pay attention to this matter as well.

Madam Chairman. in your speech you mentioned that the Maharaja of Patiala had told you about the seepage from the canals. This seepage has spoiled some crops. Madam Chair-

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

man, in this connection I would like point out that it is very unfortunate that the wedge is getting widened day by day between the people and the bureaucrats on the one hand and between the bureaucrats and the politicians on the other hand. The politicians say that it is the bureaucrats who do all these things and are non-cooperative whereas the bureaucrats on their part criticise the politicians. I would like to suggest that we all must take joint responsibility to serve the people of this great country. Madam Chairman, you talked about the seepage from canals. I want to say when seepage of water takes place from canals the crops get destroyed but when seepage of money from Government funds or Government 'khajana' takes place, that destroys the nation. So, I would like to humbly suggest that the Prime Minister should take stern steps as a true Gandhian to totally stop the seepage of Government funds. We are spending huge amounts on Five Year Plans. These amounts will not bring the desired results so long as the seepage does not get stopped.

With these few words, I welcome the Sixth Plan.

16 hrs.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Madam Chairman, I will not take much time of this House I have gone through the Sixth Draft Five Year Plan thoroughly, but I have not found the allocation separately for the development of the tribal areas. A mention has been made about the rural development. The only Ministry so far identified the tribal areas is the Ministry of Agriculture. They have identified the problems of the tribal areas because that Ministry deals with the tribal development blocks. But what about the other Ministries at the Central level like the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, etc.? Other Ministries have not identified the requirements of the tribal areas. Other Ministries who are responsible for the development of these areas may be thinking that they are developing the nation as a whole. But I would not agree to this. They will have to develop the tribal areas in particular because there is a Constitutional guarantee in respect of the development of all these tribal areas. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consist of about 1/5th of the total population of India. I do not want to go into the details of each and every problem of these people. I have moved my substitute motions which are seven in all I have mentioned in those motions what is to be done by the Government of India and what is to be done by the State Governments. Sometime back mention was made in the House regarding the policy decision of the Government of India as well as the State Governments. But what I find in the Plan document is that there is no special mention about the development of tribal areas and no action has been taken for the development of the tribal areas though first year of the Sixth Plan is in operation. No schemes have been introduced in these areas by the Central Ministries. In sub-plan nearly 178 I.T.D.P. were to be prepared but only 126 projects were submitted to the Government of India. The allocation for these projects is more than that of the previous plan. But when the allocation is more for the overall development of the country, the allocation for the projects to be taken up in the tribal areas should also be more comparatively. They have mentioned about the total allocation for the whole projects. They have mentioned only the overall expenditure including the administrative expenditure, expenditure on the big projects in tribal areas. but we do not find any special mention regarding the schemes and projects in the tribal areas. Moreover, the policy of the Government should be not to divert the money earmarked for the tribal areas to other areas. The same principle was adopted by the previous Government. So, my humble sub-

mission is to please see that the amount, whatever it may be, earmarked for the development of the tribal areas is not diverted to other areas but it should be utilised for the development of the tribal areas in full. What is the objective of the Plan? By allocation of money, administration and the attitude towards the implementation, we can achieve the results. If you go through the allocation for each Ministry at the Central level and if the figures are collected from the States, you will be surprised to know that the development at different levels is very slow, particularly in tribal areas. I am not blaming the previous government; I am not going to blame this government because in the administrative set up the attitudes have not changed in different levels. If I blame the Janata Party ministry, they will say: in the previous government for 25 years why have they not done it? That is not the question. The question is, that policy guidelines have been adopted. The implementation programmes as well as directions from the Centre to the States were not given in time. I am asking why it has not been done? Take the Ministry of Agriculture, which is responsible for the development of backward areas because they are having the block development agencies. The plan process is to change with the times and the problems. Our conditions are becoming more and more worst. Why? Because there are some areas 100 years away and some areas 1000 years away from developed areas. There are some primitive people whose economic conditions need to be improved. It may not be possible for me to elaborate their problems one by one this time. The suggestions given in my substitute motions are not angry criticism but constructive suggestions to indicate the problems of these people so that plans, schemes and policies may be adapted to suit them. It is not a party or political issue; this is an economic document which we are discussing. The States are not utilising the money from the State sector for the purpose for which they are allotted. The Centre should earmark money from different ministries and that money should be spent on schemes for which moneys were earmarked and sanctioned. Broad policy guidelines should be there. But the problem is that in those areas administrative apparatus has not increased; it is lagging behind. Special responsibility for the development of the tribals and backward people had been given to the Governors and to the President under our Constitution. Still we have not achieved progress in the last 25 years of planning. At least in the coming five years we can achieve some progress in the development of backward areas and backward people if moneys allotted for them are spent on them. I do not want to give full details. My submission is that the first year of the Sixth Plan had started. The Ministries in the Centre who are responsible for the development of these areas should go in detail into those achievements which had been made in those areas. We have prepared 178 project reports for the development of those areas. Special attention should be paid to those areas. I shall invite special attention to my amendment No. 25 and I want to refer to excise policy. We adopted a policy that we will abolish liquor consumption. But how many liquor shops have been closed in the Tribal areas. We have been pressing for it since five years. When we had agreed in principle to close down the liquor shops, how many shops were opened in the Tribal areas, what is the revenue we are getting from them? Some time back we have suggested to the Government to close down the liquor shops and increase the developmental expenditure in the Tribal areas. But if you see the statistics about the liquor shops in the Tribal areas, you will see that they are not being closed at all. If the situation continues to be so, on one side the economic development will take place and on the other side social degradation will take place. When such is the case, how will

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

there be development? It is a matter for serious consideration. We have taken a number of welfare measures in the past in the Tribal areas, but I am not going into the details of them.

I want the upliftment and the economic development of the tribals. When the provisions of the Constitution are very clear in this regard, why the Government is not allocating more money for investing them in Tribal areas for the upliftment of the people of the Tribal areas and by this the Plan objectives can be achieved?

I am participating in this debate because there is a Tribal sub-plan, a plan within a Plan of Central and State Plan. If we discuss on the Tribal sub-Plan and the National Plan together, we will be confused. Long back the Minister of Agriculture called a meeting of the Members of Parliament of the Tribal areas to discuss in detail the problems of the Tribal people. We gave a number of suggestions and it was decided in that meeting that the sub-Plan strategy will be applicable to the Tribal areas. If the other Ministers also call such meetings of the Consultative Committees, we can express our views and we can discuss in detail the problems of the Tribal people and find solutions to them. It is not a political question. It is a national problem therefore we will have to sit together and discuss in detail to find solutions to the problems of the Tribal people.

I would request the House to go into my substitute motions in detail, where I have clearly indicated as to what should be done and what should not be done so that the aims and objectives of the sub-Plan can be achieved.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदया, आज हम लोग ड्राफ्ट छठे फाइव इयर प्लान पर विचार कर रहे हैं। एक मायने में यह प्लान बहुत अच्छा है, इस में जो उद्देश्य रखे गये हैं, यदि उन को हम लोग एटेन कर सकें तो देश वाकई में आगे बढ़ सकता है। विगत 30 वर्षों में गांव बिल्कुल पीछे पड़ गये थे, गांवों की गरीबी बढ़ी है, उस को हम इस प्लान के द्वारा कुछ हद तक पाट सकते हैं।

यह ठीक है कि इस दुनिया में कई तरह के प्लान चले हैं—खास कर तीन तरह के प्लान्ज का एक्सपेरिमेन्ट किया गया है और तीनों के अलग-अलग नतीजे निकले हैं। आप को मालूम होगा—एक तरह के प्लान का एक्सपेरिमेन्ट जर्मनी और इटली में किया गया था, नाजी प्लान चलाया था, मुसोलिनी ने भी इटली के लिए एक प्लान चलाया था। उसका क्या नतीजा निकला? यह ठीक है कि जर्मनी में बेकारी खत्म हो गई थी, इटली में कुछ दिनों के लिए बेकारी मिटा दी गई थी। लेकिन अन्त में जर्मनी के लोगों को यह भी सिखाया गया था—उस प्लान के जरिये—कि रोटी के बजाय बन्दूक अच्छी है और उस प्लान का नतीजा कुछ वैसा ही निकला। दूसरा प्लान कुछ कैपिटलिस्ट देशों में चला, रूज़वेल्ट साहब ने "न्यू डील" चलाया था। सही माने में वह प्लान नहीं कहा जा सकता फिर भी एक प्रयास जरूर था अस्त व्यस्त पूंजीवाद को संगठित करने का। और उसके जरिए अमेरिका में कोई समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम नहीं की गई थी। हां, अमेरिका का पूंजीवाद जो युद्ध से जरजर हो चुका था, वह पूंजीवाद फिर से पुनर्स्थापित किया गया था न्यू डील के जरिए। इंगलैंड में हालांकि 1914 तक कोई प्लान नहीं चला लेकिन वहां भी जो युद्ध से मंदी आई तो प्लान का सहारा लिया गया और बावेरियन प्लान चलाया गया, जो आज भी जारी है। एक बार डिजराइली ने कहा था कि इंगलैंड दो

नेशन्स हैं। एक **नेशन आफ दि रिच है** और दूसरा **इंगलैंड नेशन आफ दि पूअर** है लेकिन बवेरियन प्लान जो वहां चला, तो वहां पर आज कहा जाता है कि इंगलैंड दो नेशन्स हैं, एक है **नेशन आफ दि टैक्स-पेअर्स** और दूसरा है **नेशन आफ दि टैक्स-ईटर्स**। कुछ लोगों से टैक्स लिये जाते हैं और जो लोग ग़रीब तबके के हैं, वे एक तरह से टैक्स खाते हैं। आज वहां पर यह स्थिति है कि सब आदमियों की हैल्थ को इन्श्योर कर दिया गया है, सब लोगों को अनएम्प्लाय-मैंट दिया जाता है, या डोल दिया जाता है या यों कहें जिस को काम नहीं मिल सकता, उसको बेकारी का भत्ता दिया जाता है।

एक तीसरी तरह का प्लान चला, जिस को सोवियत प्लान कहते हैं जो कि रूस ने चलाया और जो शुरू के दो फाइव इयर प्लान्स रूस में चले, दुनिया की आंखें उस प्लान की ओर गईं और लोग समझने लगे कि यही एक तरीका है, यही सोशलिस्ट प्लान है, जिस के जरिए से पूंजीवाद पर अंकुश लगाई जा सकती है, ग़रीबी मिटाई जा सकती है, बेकारी मिटाई जा सकती है और कुछ हद तक मिटाई भी गई लेकिन उस का नतीजा भी क्या हुआ? हम और आप सभी जानते हैं कि ग़रीबी मिट गई, बेकारी मिट गई लेकिन लोगों को पोलीटीकल स्लेव बना दिया गया और डेमोक्रेसी को वहां पर खत्म कर दिया गया, नागरिक अधिकार खत्म कर दिये गये और इसलिए आज वह प्लान भी मौजूं प्लान नहीं रहा है। हमारे यहां भी विगत पांच प्लान चले हैं और मैं बहुत गौर से स्टीफन साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था और उस भाषण में वे कह रहे थे कि यह जो मौजूदा प्लान हम लोगों के सामने है, जिस को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है और जिस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, उस प्लान के बारे में वे कह रहे थे कि इस प्लान से इस देश में जो अब तक डेवलपमेंट हुआ है या भारत डेवलपमेंट के रास्ते पर चल रहा था, उस सब को ब्लाकड-अप कर दिया गया है और इस प्लान के जरिए हम देश को बहुत पीछे ले जाएंगे। यह स्टीफन साहब कह रहे थे लेकिन हम और आप सभी जानते हैं कि पांच प्लान्स जो यहां पर खत्म हुए, उन पांच प्लानों के खत्म होने के बाद इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? इनका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो गिने चुने लोग 3 करोड़ रुपये के मालिक थे, आज वे 10, 12 और 15 करोड़ रुपये के मालिक हो गये। एक तरफ़ तो इस देश में अमीरी का पीरेमिड यानी कैलाश खड़ा किया गया और दूसरी तरफ़ ग़रीबों को पाताल में पहुंचा दिया गया। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि 25 साल के प्लान के बाद आज इस देश में लगभग 60, 65 फ़ीसदी आदमी ग़रीबी की रेखा के नीचे पहुंच गये हैं। ये जो हमारे यहां प्लान चले, उन का नतीजा है। यह ठीक है कि हमारा जो यह ड्राफ्ट फाइव इयर प्लान है, उस में भी हमने इस बात को कहा है कि जो विगत 4, 5 प्लान चले, उन से देश का कुछ कल्याण हुआ है लेकिन वह कल्याण अपनी जगह पर है। हार्ड फैक्ट यह है कि इन प्लानों के बाद हमारे यहां 60, 65 फ़ीसदी आदमी ग़रीबी की रेखा के नीचे पहुंच गये हैं और बेकारी का जहां तक सवाल है, आज करोड़ों लोग बेकार हो गये हैं। मोटा मोटा हिसाब जो प्लान में रखा गया है, उस हिसाब से अगर देखा जाए, तो हम समझते हैं। कि इस देश की आबादी अगर 59 करोड़ है, तो निश्चित तौर पर इस देश में 12–13 करोड़ आदमी बेकार हैं जिनको कोई भी काम नहीं मिलता। इनमें पढ़े-लिखे और अनपढ़ ग़रीब लोग भी शामिल हैं। पांच-पांच प्लान चलाने के बाद हमारी स्थिति यह हो गई है।

सभापति महोदया, हम सिक्स्थ फाइव इयर प्लान पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इसमें बहुत जोर दिया गया है कि हम अनएम्प्लाय-मेंट को खत्म करेंगे, ग़रीबों की हालत सुधारेंगे।

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

लेकिन इसमें जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसके जरिए से, मैं समझता हूं कि जो बहुत बड़ा उद्देश्य हम पूरा करना चाहते हैं, वह उद्देश्य शायद हम पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

सभापति महोदया, गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यह देश गांवों का देश है । गांवों के बारे में उन्होंने और भी बहुत कुछ कहा था जिसको जताने की जरूरत नहीं है । यह खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि हमारे देश का प्रधान मंत्री एक ऐसा नेता है जो गांधी जी का सब से बड़ा फोलोअर हैं, और गांधी जी को सब से ज्यादा समझने वाला हैं । हमारे देश में अब तक यह स्थिति रही है कि प्लान चलते रहे, गरीबी बढ़ती रही, बेरोजगारी बढ़ती रही । इस गरीबी के बढ़ने और बेरोजगारी के बढ़ने का एक कारण यह भी रहा है कि प्लान दिल्ली के एयरकंडीशंड हाउस में बठ कर, सेक्रेटेरियेट में बैठ कर बनते रहे हैं । सेक्रेटेरियेट चाहे दिल्ली का हो, चाहे पटना का हो । उन्हीं में प्लान बनते हैं । इसी कारण से पांच-पांच प्लान खत्म होने के बाद भी देश में गरीबी खत्म नहीं हुई, बेकारी खत्म नहीं हुई । बल्कि यह अबंकर रूप से बढ़ी है । आज भी हम जिस प्लान पर यहां चर्चा कर रहे हैं उन्हे भी मैं जनता का प्लान नहीं मानता हूं । यह कम्प्लीटली एक ब्यूरोक्रेटिक प्लान है, बीकरशाही का बनाया हुआ प्लान है । हमारे सामने जो यह प्लान लाया गया है, यह दिल्ली में बना है । इस पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी विचार करने का मौका नहीं दिया जा सका है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारा उद्देश्य है कि इस प्लान के जरिए से हम इस देश को आगे बढ़ायें, वह हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता है ।

सभापति महोदया, हमारे देश की हालत क्या है ? हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की आबादी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पिछड़ा है, हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी है । इस हिस्से को उठाने के लिए आन्दोलन चल रहा है । जहां एक ओर हमारे देश की आबादी का इतना बड़ा हिस्सा पिछड़ा है, वहां हमारे देश में रीजनल इम्बेलेंसिज भी है । इस देश में कई स्टेट डवलप्ड हैं और कई स्टेट्स अनडवलप्ड हैं । हमारे देश में ऐसे भी हिस्से हैं जो बिल्कुल पिछड़े है जहां पिछले 20—25 साल में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है । बिहार को ही ले लीजिए । हम समझते हैं कि प्राकृतिक साधनों में बिहार सब से धनी प्रदेश है । लेकिन वहां इतने प्राकृतिक साधन होते हुए भी बिहार इस देश का सब से पिछड़ा सूबा है । अगर यह सब से पिछड़ा नहीं तो कम से कम दूसरे नम्बर पर तो पिछड़ा है । ऐसा क्यों है ? अभी यहां बिहार के खान मंत्री आये थे । उन्होंने हम लोगों को बुलाया था । वे कह रहे थे कि बिहार की गरीबी का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि बिहार में चाहे कोई भी उद्योग हो, उसका हेड क्वार्टर कलकत्ता या दूसरी जगहों में है । जितनी भी हमारे यहां खनिज पदार्थों की फेक्ट्रीज हैं, उनके हेड क्वार्टर्स बिहार से बाहर हैं । कोई कलकत्ता में हैं, कोई बम्बई में है, कोई और दूसरी जगह पर है । सिर्फ इसी के जरिए दो सौ करोड़ रुपया साल में बिहार का बाहर वाले लोग मार ले जाते हैं और बिहार का इस तरह से एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है । इसीलिए बिहार की आज यह स्थिति है । यदि देश को आप आगे बढ़ाना चाहते है तो जेसे आज पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए, हरिजनों आदिवासियों के लिए संविधान में आपने प्रावधान कर रखा है कि उनको विशेष संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा वैसे ही अगर देश के तमाम हिस्सों को आप आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आपको इस के लिए प्लान में विशेष प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा और यह कहना पड़ेगा कि जो हिस्से पिछड़े हुए है, जैसे गरीबी काफी है, जिन का विकास

नहीं हुआ है उनके लिए स्पेशल प्रावधान इस ड्राफ्ट प्लान में कर दिया गया है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इस माने में इस प्लान में कोई खास बात इस के सम्बन्ध में नहीं कही गई है।

यह ठीक है कि आपने इस में खेती तथा इरिगेशन पर अधिक जोर दिया है। लेकिन क्या इंटेंसिव खेती करने से ही देश की गरीबी दूर हो सकती है ? देश का 80-85 सैंकड़ा लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। एक आदमी के गोठे आठ कटटा, छः कटटा जमीन पड़ती है। अमरीका में जहां दस बारह एकड़ एक आदमी पर जमीन पड़ती है, रूस में जहां 8-9 एकड़ पड़ती है वहां हमारे देश में सिर्फ छः कटठे पड़ती है। फिर भी उन देशों में पड़ती जमीन इतनी नहीं भारत में है। एक करोड़ हैक्टर जमीन हमारे यहां परती पड़ी हुई है जिस पर खेती की जा सकती है. थोड़ा पैसा लगा कर उस पर खेती की जा सकती है लेकिन उसके लिए इस प्लान में कोई खास प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। आपने यही कहा है कि इंटैंसिव एग्रिकल्चर आप करेंगे, उसको पानी देंगे, इरिगेशन फैसिलिटिज आप बढ़ाएंगे। लेकिन इस एक करोड़ हैक्टर भूमि को आबाद करने के लिए इसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। एक तरफ देश में भयंकर बेकारी है दूसरी तरफ 25 प्रतिशत लोग देश में ऐसे हैं जिन के पास बसने तक के लिए जमीन नहीं है. गांवों में रहने वाले हैं लेकिन उनके पास बसने तक के लिए जमीन नहीं है। यह जो भूमि परती पड़ी हुई है. इसको खेती के लायक बनाया जाना। चाहिये. उस जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाया जाना चाहिये ताकि उस पर खेती हो सके और दूसरी तरफ जो एक चौथाई आबादी बिना जमीन है घर तक के लिए उनके पास जमीन नहीं है। उसको भी आप घर बनाने के लिए जमीन देने का प्रबंध करें। करोड़ों आदमी आज गांवों में बेकार हैं। तेरह चौदह करोड़ आदमी आज देश में बेकार है जिन में अधिकांश गांवों के नौजवान हैं। यदि एक करोड़ हैक्टर जमीन को खेती योग्य बना दिया जाए तो लाखों नौजवानों की बेकारी दूर हो सकती है। भूमि सेना बना करके आप इस अभियान को शुरू कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए आप यहां इस प्लान में प्रावधान करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि गरीबी और बेकारी दूर हो सकती और जो बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीन है उसको भी आबाद किया जा सकेगा जिससे हमारी नैशनल वैल्थ बढ़ेगी।

हमारे यहां निरक्षरता वाला भी सवाल है। यह भी बहुत जटिल सवाल है। हमें तीस साल आजाद हुए हो गए है। अभी भी हमारे यहां अधिकांश लोग जो गांवों में रहते हैं उनको दस्तखत करना भी नहीं आता है और वे निशान देते हैं जो हमारे देश के लिए राष्ट्रीय शर्म की बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मैट्रिक पास जो नौजवान हैं और जो बेकार फिर रहे हैं लाखों की तादाद में उनको आप इस काम में लगा सकते हैं। उनको आप तीन चार सौ रुपया माहवार न दें लेकिन सौ सवा सौ रुपया पाकेट खर्च दे कर उनको आप इस काम में लगा सकते हैं। जिस तरह से परती जमीन को आबाद करने के लिए भूमि सेना बनाने की जरूरत है उसी तरह से देश से इस राष्ट्रीय कलंक को मिटाने के लिए. निरक्षरता को खत्म करने के लिए आप मैट्रिक पास नौजवानों को निरक्षरता उन्मूलन सेना में भरती करके तीन चार साल में देश से इस कलंक को मिटा सकते हैं।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ड्राफ्ट प्लान को आप ग्राम पंचायतों के पास भेजें. बलाक लेवेल पर देजें. डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिवेलेपमेंट कमेटी के पास भेजें और वहां से कैसा प्लान होना चाहिये. कहां किस चीज की

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

जरूरत है, कैसे बेकारी दूर होगी, इस सब को जानकारी लें। इस तरह से आप प्लान बनाएँगे तभी देश आगे बढ़ सकेगा वर्ना जैसे पच्चीस साल में साठ प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे गए हैं, वही हालत इस प्लान के बाद भी आपको देखने को मिलेगी।

इतना कह कर मैं आपको और प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री राममूर्ति (बरेली): सभापति महोदया, छठे प्लान का असविदा इस संदन में पेश है। प्लान पर डिस्कशन करते समय स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं, वह हमारे सब के सराहना के पात्र हैं। यह उनके दिमांग की उपज थी, वह चीजों को साइंटिफिक ढंग से वैज्ञानिक ढंग सेदे खा करते थे और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि ज्यों ही हमारा मुल्क आजाद हुआ, बल्कि उससे पहले से ही, हमारे मुल्क में योजना की बात चलने लग गई थी। योजना पर कार्य रूप में हो रहा था, वहीं से यह पद्धति हमारे देश में आयी। फर्क केवल इतना था कि वह एक अथौरिटेरियन गवर्नमेंट थी, हमारी एक फ्री सोसायटी है। हमारे प्लानर्स ने इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया कि उनकी और हमारी कार्यशैली में खासा अन्तर है। बुनियादी असुल जो योजना के चलाने से पहले आता है वह यह कि समाज की सर्वतुन्खी उन्नति हो। समाज का कोई अंग ऐसा न रह जाय जोउपेक्षित रहे। अगर शरीर के अन्दर कोई हिस्सा कमजोर और कोई मजबूत है तो वह स्वस्थ शरीर नहीं कहा जाता। उसी तरह से समाज भी है।

27 साल हमारे देश में योजना चलते हो गये। कहीं कोई कमी जरूर थी जिसकी वजह से जो हमारे लक्ष्य थे, जो सिद्धान्त था, बिलासफी थी, दर्शन था उसको निगाहों से ओझल कर दिया गया। 27 साल के बाद आज हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि देश के 51 फ़ीसदी आदमी गरीबी के स्तर के नीचे हैं। यह कैसी योजना है? एक एक मद को देखिये। यह मैं नहीं कहता कि 30 साल में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई। लेकिन उसका ढंग क्या रहा। पहले हमारे यहां अन्न की कमी थी, बाहर से मंगाते थे, लेकिन आज हम इस काबिल हैं कि हमारे यहां खाने का स्टाक बना है, और हो सकता है कि यही तरक्की अगर हमारी रही तो साल दो साल बाद हम अन्न बाहर भी भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन जरा यह तो देखिये कि इतना खाना होने के बाद 50 फ़ीसदी आदमी उस खाने का 67 फ़ीसदी इस्तेमाल करते हैं और बाकी लोगों को 33 फ़ीसदी मिलता है। और इन 50 फ़ीसदी के लिये 2,000 से 2,500 कैलोरीज मिला करती है। कपड़ा ले लीजिये। 90 फ़ीसदी कपड़ा 50 फी सदी आदमी जो गरीबी के स्तर के ऊपर हैं इस्तेमाल करते हैं और 10 फ़ीसदी कपड़ा बाकी लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मकानों को लीजिए। 79 फ़ीसदी शेयर मकानों में इन 50 फ़ीसदी लोगों का है और 11 फ़ीसदी उन गरीबों का है जो गरीबी के स्तर के नीचे हैं। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, मद्रास शहरों में देखिये ऊंची इमारतों की तरफ़ निगाहें जायें तो टोपी नीचे गिर जाय। इतनी ऊंची ऊंची इमारतें हैं। और उसके बाद लाखों गांव हैं जिनमें छप्पर हैं। मई, जून का महीना आ गया, अब आग लगानी शूरू होगी, हजारों इसानों की बरबादी होगी। यह योजना क्या है? तालीम को देखिये? 100 से ज्यादा यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, हजारों कालेज हैं, टेक्नीकल, साइंस और मेडिकल के, लेकिन नतीजा क्या है? हजारों आज पढ़े लिखे लोग मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं 100 रु० की नौकरी के लिये। तालीम इसलिए होती है कि इन्सान की काबलियत बढ़े,

वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके। तो बजाय पैरों पर खड़े होने के गिरता जा रहा है। वे इस तमन्ना में हैं कि कोई सौ रुपये की नौकरी मिल जाये। और जब वे नौकरी कर भी लेते हैं, तो उन्हें इस बात का डर रहता है कि कहीं मालिक नाराज न हो जाये। इस के मुकाबले में राज 14 रुपये मांगता है, मजदूर 8 रुपये लेना चाहता है. मिस्त्री 15 रुपये लेना चाहता है और अगर कोई छोटी सी बात भी हो, तो फौरन काम को छोड़ कर चला जाता है। अनपढ़ लोगों में इतनी नैतिक शक्ति पैदा हो गई है। लेकिन पढ़े-लिखे लोग नौकरी के लिए तरस रहे हैं—सोच रहे हैं कि कहां जायें, क्या कर।

आज हमारी यूनिवर्सिटियां क्यों बन्द होती हैं? इसलिए कि लोगों में फ़्रस्टेशन आ गया है, नाउम्मीदी पैदा हो गई है। आखिर इस तालीम का क्या नतीजा निकला है? आज हमारे मुल्क में डाक्टरों की भरमार है, लेकिन कोई डाक्टर गांव में नहीं जाना चाहता है—मुल्क की 50 फीसदी आबादी के दुःखों को कोई नहीं देखना चाहता है। आज कितने इंजीनियर ऐसे हैं, जो अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर अपना निजी काम शुरू करते हैं? कितने साइंटिस्ट्स ने लैबारेटरी से बाहर निकल कर एक्सटेंशन वर्क किया है? वे सिर्फ अपनी लैबारेटरीज तक महदूद हैं। इस मुल्क में इन प्लान्ज और डेवेलपमैंट का क्या नतीजा निकला है?

इन हालात से हमारे मुल्क की जनता में जो क्युमुलेटिव रीएक्शन हुआ, उस ने कांग्रेस की सरकार को—इतनी जबदस्त और मजबूत सरकार को भी हिला दिया। जनता पार्टी का गठन एक हिस्टारिक नेसेसिटी है। वह कांग्रेस का विकल्प है। लोगों को जनता पार्टी से जो आशायें और तमन्नायें हैं, अगर उन की पूर्ति नहीं होगी, तो इस देश में बड़ी भारी नाउम्मीदी पैदा हो जायेगी, और हालात को संभालना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। हमारे ऊपर जो दायित्व हैं, उसी को दृष्टि में रख कर छटे प्लान में मुल्क की 50 फ़ीसदी आबादी की तरफ़ तवज्जुह देना जरूरी समझा गया है।

अगर हम एग्रीकल्चर और रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज़ की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो इस मुल्क की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। कल श्री स्टीफन की बात को सुन कर मुझे कष्ट हुआ। वह बहुत पुरान पब्लिकमैन और इतने तजुर्बेकार आदमी हैं। उन को ताज्जुब था कि रूरल इंडस्ट्री कैसे चलेगी, उस के लिए क्या इनफ़ा-स्ट्रक्चर है। हम भी जानते हैं कि उस के लिए इनफ़ा-स्ट्रक्चर अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन रूरल इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देने में क्या मुश्किल है? आज 40 फ़ीसदी गन्ना बड़ी फैक्टरियां क्रश करती हैं और 60 फ़ीसदी गन्ना छोटे क्रशरों के, और दूसरे तरीकों से, इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है। अगर यह निश्चय कर लिया जाये कि अब नई शूगर फ़ैक्टरियां नहीं लगेंगी, और छोटे क्रशरों आदि के द्वारा और अधिक काम किया जायेगा, तो इस में क्या कठिनाई है? इस से हम अधिक लोगों को काम दे सकेंगे। मालूम हुआ कि अब कोई शूगर मिल नहीं खुलेंगे।

आज 10 मिलियन आदमी रूरल एरिया में कपड़ा बनाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इन लोगों को 300 दिन के लिए रोजगार मिले और इस प्लान के दौरान कम से कम और 3 मिलियन आदमियों को वहां काम मिले। यह कौन सी बड़ी बात है, जो हम नहीं कर सकते है? इसी तह जहां ग्रेन मिलिंग का सम्बन्ध है, अगर गेहूं, धान और अन्य गल्ले को पीसने और प्रासेस करने का काम रूरल इण्डस्ट्रीज के क्षेत्र म बढ़ा दिया जाये, तो इस में क्या मुश्किल है? लकड़ी का काम,

[श्री राम मूर्ति]

स्माल फ़ब्रिकेशन, सेरेमिक्स आदि में ऐसा कौन सा कठिनाई है, जो रूरल एरियाज में नहीं किया जा सकता है ? बड़ी और मेजर इंडस्ट्रीज से यह अपेक्षा है कि वे इस के लिए इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर खड़ा करने में हमारी मददगार हों। वे प्रासेस बतायें और रूरल एरियाज की टेकनालोजी को डेवेलप करें, ताकि वहां के लोक फ़ायदा उठा सकें । उन्होंने अरबों रुपये पदा किये हैं, तो क्या वे इस मुल्क के लिए इतना भी नहीं करेंगे ?

जहां तक खेती का तालुक है, यह एक जाइगेंटिक प्राबलम है। 1971 की सैन्सस के मुताबिक हमारे देश में 70.5 लाख ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन के पास एक हैक्टेयर से कम जमीन है। इन लोगों की बड़ी मुश्किलात और समस्यायें हैं, जिन की तरफ़ सरकार को खास तौर से ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। उन के पास जमीन जोतने का साधन नहीं है, सिंचाई के लिए पानी का साधन नहीं है। अच्छे बीज इन को नहीं मिल पाते हैं, इनपुटस इन के पास नहीं हैं, फ़सलों में जो बीमारियां लगती हैं उन को ये दूर नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए भी विशेष तौर पर सराकार को अपना कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और वह भी जो एजेंसी आज काम कर रही है उस के जरिए से हीं, आनरैरियम दे कर लोगों को लगाना पड़ेगा, तब इस प्राबलम का सॉल्यूशन हो सकता है। जब इस प्राबलम का साल्यूशन हो जायगा तो कोई भी आदमी ऐसा नहीं होगा कि जो एक एकड़ में 15 क्विंटल गेहूं और 16 क्विंटल धान पैदा नहीं करेगा। इतना अगर कर सकें तो प्लान की पूरी कामयाबी होगी।

जहां हम यह काम करने जा रहे हैं वहां इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना पड़ेगा कि जो हमारी सोशल सर्विसेज हैं और जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बना रहे हैं या बनाने वाले हैं, उनके विचार गरीबों से सहानुभूति रखने वाले हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि खादी का काम करने भेज दें और उसे जिन्दगी भर यही पता न रहा हो कि खादी क्या होती है ? फिर उस की श्रद्धा और निष्ठा क्या होगी खादी में ? इसलिए हमें इस को भी देखना पड़ेगा ।

आज जो ब्लाक की एजेंसीज हैं वह आइट-मांडेड हो गई है। उस में जो मेहता कमेटी का उद्देश्य था वह नहीं रहा। इन के दिमाग में भी वही बात आ गई जो आम नौकरों के दिमाग में आ जाती है कि 30 तारीख के बाद तनख्वाह तो मिल ही जायगी, काम हो या न हो। कोई सेवा करने का उत्साह उन के अन्दर नहीं है। इसलिए आनरैरियम दे कर लोगों को लगाना पड़ेगा। इस से हम ज्यादा कामयाब हो सकेंगे।

इस के साथ साथ कुछ कर्ब और कुछ रुकावटें भी पैदा करनी पड़ेंगी। जो फैक्ट्रियां हैं इन के डिविडेंड, इन के इंतजामात आप को देखने पड़ेंगे। ये जो खान्दानी तरीके से मालिक बने बैठे हुए हैं वहां आप को प्रोफेशनल मैनेजमेंट लगाना पड़ेगा। उस के बगैर यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सकता। ऐसे ही वर्कर्स और एम्प्लायर्स के बीच में इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस अच्छे कायम करने पड़ेंगे। हमारी जो ग्रोथ रेट है उस के साथ-साथ एम्प्लायमेंट लोखों को ज्यादा से मिलना चाहिए। जो कन्ज्यूमर्स गुडस हैं उन की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान जाना चाहिए और जो एसेंशियल गुडस हैं उनकी प्राइसेज न बढ़ने पाएं इस बात की तरफ भी खास तौर से ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। साथ-साथ जो लोकल रिसोर्सेज हैं उन का पूरा पूरा इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा।

इस के साथ साथ हमारी पालिसी शिफ्ट बड़े से छोटे की तरफ़ होनी चाहिए, बड़े बिजनेस की तरफ नहीं। छोटी रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज, होम इंडस्ट्रीज

की तरफ हमें जाना पड़ेगा। अभी तक इस बात की कोशिश रही कि बड़े बड़े कारखानों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया लगाया जाय, एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़े, इस की कोई फिक्र नहीं। अभी पिछले दिनों किन्हीं मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि कलकत्ते म 23 करोड़ की कोई फैक्ट्री लगी है जिस में 12 आदमी सिर्फ काम करते हैं। सब काम एलेक्ट्रानिक से हो रहा है। ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री की हिन्दुस्तान में गुंजाइश नहीं है, अमेरिका में हो सकती है। यहां पर इस बात का ख्याल रखना पड़ेगा कि जो बेकार लोग हैं उन्हें एम्प्लायमेंट मिले। और इस को नीची निगाह से, नफरत की निगाह स नहीं देखना चाहिए। चाइना में इन इंसानों के जरिए से वह काम कर दिया जो बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें नहीं कर सकीं। सारी नहरें, सारी इमारतें, सड़कें इन्हीं के जरिए से बनी हैं। हमारे मुल्क में भी वही कंडीशन हैं जो चाइना में है। जो हमारे पास फोर्स है हम उस का पूरा इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

इस के साथ-साथ जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया मशीन से ज्यादा हाथ की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और अर्बन के बजाय रूरल की तरफ हमें जाना पड़ेगा।

मुझे स्टीफेन साहब की एक बात से और तकलीफ हुई। फारेन एड का उन्होंने जिक्र किया। हमारे मुल्क में तो शुरू से अब तक इस बात की कोशिश रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन एड मिले, उस को हम अपने काम में लगाएं और मुल्क को खुशहाल बनाएं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम इतनी फारेन एड लेने जा रहे हैं कि यह मुल्क अब कालोनियल मुल्क हो जायगा, अब यह गुलाम मुल्क हो जायेगा। उन की जबान से यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगी। जब कभी बोलना हो तो रेस्पांसिबल आदमी को थोड़ा संयम के साथ बोलना चाहिए।

आखिर में एक बात और कहूंगा कि कुछ थोड़ी सी ऐसी बातें भी हैं जिनपर गवर्नमेंट को खास तौर से सोचना पड़ेगा। 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये के रिसोर्स मोबिलाईजेशन की जो बात है जिसमें स्टेट्स को भी 4 हजार करोड़ के रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइज करने हैं उसमें मुझे शुबहा है। जो आज स्टेट्स की हालत है उसमें एग्रीकल्चर पर टैक्स लगाना, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के रेट्स बढ़ाना, इरीगेशन के रेट्स बढ़ाना —यह हो नहीं पायेगा। इसलिए सरकार को पहले से सोचना चाहिए कि कहीं आगे चल कर हमारे रास्ते में रुकावट न पैदा हो जाये।

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Madam Chairman, we have to take stock of our total resources, our assets, our liabilities before we launch on a new programme of advances and we have to consider whether we should not play the game invented by the colonists and those who are dominating today the scene of the industrial world. It is true that so far we have pursued a course which has not yielded the expected result, but it is only by experience that we can learn these things and rectify them in the course of our development process. Here, we should avoid, in our Plan, such sort of activities.

Somehow, or the other, going through the Plan Document, I could not escape the conclusion that we are still pursuing *de facto* some of the idea which had been pursued in the earlier plans, though the emphasis has been shifted to agriculture, I would say that that it is not to such an extent that it will make a real impact. One of our most important things has been that by merely providing resources and by drawing plans, we do not get the expected performance.

In the past we had seen that these things had not been rewarding. In fact, most of them have proved to be illusions. I would suggest that from now onwards, we may, as well, look

[Shri D. D. Desai]

to better system or better way of evaluating or better way of undertaking our Plan. Here, I would like to say that a shift in emphasis or evaluation sometimes may make a difference. Today, somebody with big mansions or big cars or some big units or power or position and that sort of things has been considered to be a big or rich one who has achieved greatness in his life. Now if we give some importance to small persons who produce and save and less value to power and assets or some prestige to the underdeveloped areas, then I think we have tried to solve some of the problems. A beginning will have to be made by the people who are at the top.

Some time back, I was very happy when our President made a statement that he would move to a small house. Mahatma Gandhi had mentioned that our Raj Bhavans and other things should be converted into hospitals. All these things, I think, are not relevant to the Plan, to a great extent; but the point which I am trying to make is that we have to consider the shift in our outlook, the shift in our evaluation system which may enable us to achieve better performance. This idea may take us to the villages, because instead of visiting our cities more, if we look towards villages it will help us.

In fact, I recall one of the earlier statements made by Mahatma Gandhi. I think it was made in 1927. One American gentleman had asked Mahatma Gandhi to come to America on lecture tour instead of wasting his time in dirt and dust of small villages. Mahatma Gandhi said: 'My work here will speak in America and in the World better than my lecture speeches in U.S.A.' Now, this is something which may have some significance in our approach. When we are taking into consideration all our resources, we can base these things on them. We have got nearly 329 million hectares of land, out of which 165 million hectares are arable land. We have 630 to 640 million people. We have 105 centimetres of annual rainfall. We have intense sunlight—tropical and sub-tropical sunlight—which, in turn, generates renewable resources. We have limited non-renewable resources. We have a population which is contented. They are, not looking for something very big. This sort of infrastructure is a God-sent for chalking out an entirely new course of civilization for ourselves, so that we do not fall into the traps which the world has been showing; the civilization of the recent past had failed, and the present civilization is not ultimately going to succeed.

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Take the 105 cms. of rainfall. Some people might ask, 'What has that to do? How does that help us?' That is equivalent to nearly 48 inches of rainfall. That is enough to provide water for our requirements, for all kinds of agricultural produce and renewable resources. I would say that we must have some sort of an arrangement because the excess growth or production results ultimately in debacle or distress to the growers. Instances are available: see the fate of sugarcane growers, see the fate of tobacco growers, see the fate of short-staple cotton growers, see the fate of potato growers, see the fate of onion growers. If they produce more, the consequence is distress for them. There should be some system under which we may provide some support like Agricultural Produce Price Stabilisation Board, Commodity Credit Corporation, Disaster Fund etc. These are some of the things which we will have to undertake if we are to solve these problems. The renewable resources can bring us prosperity: the intense sunlight, the carbon-di-oxide in the atmosphere and a little water produce all the products and these between themselves constitute an area of production which might give us real prosperity which the activities

based on the existing non-renewable resources will not be able to give.

As I had mentioned, we had recently some cases of low prices of short staple cotton where there was distress to the growers. Here the distress was further aggravated by import of viscose fibres. What was the necessity to import a huge quantity of viscose fibre which is really a substitute for short-staple cotton? Similarly there has been import of edible vegetable oil, cotton and such other things. True, some sort of oil shortage was there. But you have to look into it and find out whether this oil shortage could be eliminated next year.

Today we are in the month of May. There has been no support price declaration. I would strongly urge on the Government that the support prices for the ensuing kharif season should be announced early and they should provide a package for the new crop, particularly proved high-yielding varieties of seed. Last year, the impression was that short rainfall or failure of last railfall had inhibited the growth of pods of groundnuts and, therefore, the yield was not to the expectation. The fact was that the seeds gave huxurious foliage but less pods. These are some of the things which we may have to take care of now itself.

For example, we have the distress of rice growers in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh it is said that rice is being sold for below the support price, at Rs. 50. The support price is Rs. 77. The machinery we have, that is the Food Corporation of India, is not able to undertake the purchases which we had expected them to do. This occurs in different areas, at different times. That is why our operating system will have to be rectified.

Then besides fertilizers, pesticides and high-yielding varieties of seeds, credit is an important factor. Finance is the principle bottle-neck we have found. While the Industry, which contributes something like 18 per cent or so gets a credit of something like Rs. 14,000 crores the total credit to the agricultural sector does not exceed Rs. 1700 crores. This sector provides about 45 per cent of our national wealth. It is well known that these people do not have the wherewithal even for agricultural operations and to expect them to undertake this function with the limited resources means inviting for ourselves shortages.

We have one very important problem, and that is about rainfall. It was just mentioned that it is about 105 centimetres. Recently I read the speech of the Israeli Agriculture Minister. He said 'we have got every drop of rainfall that comes to this country. We have conserved it and used it; now we have to look to alternatives.' But in our country we have been planning for drain-off. This is very unusual. For example in regard to the Mahi-river in my constituency the plan is that 40 per cent of its water will be allowed to flow into the sea. That is the provision because they say the submergence of some constructions would make it compulsory that the dam height should be low and conservation of water cannot be done. Still, if we make some minor dams, conservation of water can be made. Even it can take place where the water falls—it can be done in farms and so on. But there is no provision today for doing so. Similarly, almost 100 per cent of the Narmada river is flowing into the sea. This is something which, we must understand, a poor country like ours cannot afford. We have got intense sunlight which enables us to produce almost treble of the scandinavian countries. In fact so far as forestry is concerned, in India tree girth size of 12 inch can take place in 15 years whereas there it requires 60 years. Therefore, the ratio is 1:4. If that is the advantage we are having, why should we not make the best use of water? Because, sunlight is free and carban-dioxide is free and all that we have to put in is water. Soil is not, of course, that much consequen-

[Shri D. D. Desai]

tial and fertilizers and other things are only additives: they are not structural blocks of the ultimate produce.

We have increased grain production to 120 million tons but we may recognise that production of about 80 million tons sector has remained stagnant—e.g. coarse grains and rice. There we do not have the impact of development yet except in irrigated areas where we have been somewhat successful. That is why I would suggest that we do need additional research. In fact, the research provision which we have made is hardly about Rs. 100 crores a year. Now, we know that for a production of about 40,000 crores, if at least 1 per cent, that is Rs. 400 crores is provided, it may have some impact—because we have just started. We do not have an already established system: we are at the bottom in the production of agricultural output per hectare. If this is so, a certain investment at the developmental stage becomes obligatory on our part. Besides, we have talent in the country and that talent, I would suggest should be used at the University level. It is unfortunate that our Universities have a bad reputation for some reason. But the fact is that it is a new generation and we cannot desert them altogether. Whatever the faults and whatever the failures of those people we still have to see that Universities do not have disturbed campuses as we are having today and the reasons for that will have to be rectified because this is also, I would say, one of our Plan problems which we have to solve.

I will now only sum up all the points.

17 hrs.

One of the great advantages is that in this document, a great emphasis has been laid on the small scale and cottage industries and agriculture. This is the brightest spot that I can see in this document. There has been some criticism of over-emphasis on small scale industries but we must see that they are responsible for producing a major portion of our products. Take for example soap; over fifty per cent of it is produced in the small scale sector; match boxes, over sixty per cent is produced in the small scale sector; radios more than 70 per cent is produced in the small scale sector. There are only a few products which cannot be manufactured in the small scale industries. It is not only the Khadi cloth alone which comes in the small scale sector; there are large number of industrial products which can be produced at village level and those industries will ultimately liberate us from our big problem of unemployment. I would therefore, like to congratulate the Government for having given proper emphasis on small scale industries and taken a bold step in providing maximum amount of money for agriculture and small scale industries.

There has been some difference in approach in the matter of exports. I believe, God has placed us in a situation where we will have abundant agricultural produce. There are countries surrounding us particularly in the North and arid West which are short of agricultural produce in a large number of items. The countries in the arid zone, the countries; in the temperate and arctic zone do not have such possibilities. Therefore, we should think of export of large quantities of agricultural produce, worth say Rs. 3,000 crores, or Rs. 5,000 crores or Rs. 10,000 crores. This is because it is not going to impoverish us of our non-renewable resources. It is something which comes by every rainfall and which we can have over and over again.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Only after we get a two-square meals a day for everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There has been some talk about the farmers becoming

rich and some abuses have been hurled on successful farmers. We must, on the other hand, give credit to these people. If a poor farmer through his hard work produces more on a small farm and enriches himself and thereby the country, it should not be considered as something anti-social and contrary to the interest of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up now; I am going to call the next speaker.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In the end, I would say that we should move to wheat, rice and other cereals for human consumption and we may use the coarse grains as fodder.

श्री राम किशन (भरतपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस योजना पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, उस योजना में कई ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। पिछले 27 साल के अनुभव के बाद हमने इस योजना में कुछ नई दिशाएं ग्रहण की हैं। खेती और ग्राम विकास की जरूरत की दृष्टि से इस योजना में एक नई दिशा ग्रहण की है। इसकी जरूरत इसलिए भी उत्पन्न हुई है कि आज हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था जिस प्रकार के विरोधाभास में फंसी है, वह अपने आप में एक अजीब चीज है। एक तरफ तो अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की तादाद निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में चीनी और अनाज का इतना स्टाक है जिसे कोई खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है। हमारे आयोजन का सब से बड़ा दोष यह रहा है कि हमारे देश में जो बहुसंख्यक जनता थी, वह खरीदने की ताकत नहीं बढ़ा पाई है। आयोजन से उसकी क्रय शक्ति में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हो पायी। हमारे देश में विकास हुआ बड़े उद्योगों का और शहरों का। गांवों में हम एक प्रकार के संकट में फंस गये थे। नई सरकार ने इस संकट की स्थिति को समझा और इसी दृष्टि से जब हम छोटे उद्योगों और ग्राम विकास की बात कर रहे हैं तब न बड़े उद्योगों के खिलाफ कोई बात है, न शहरों के खिलाफ कोई बात है असल जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जो लोग हैं उनकी क्रय शक्ति को बढ़ाया जाए ताकि घरेलू उद्योग पनपें, आर्थिक स्थिति देश की भी सुधरे। इस संदर्भ में इस ड्राफ्ट पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

यह कहना कि पुरानी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया इसको मानने के लिए शायद हम तैयार नहीं हैं। हां पुरानी सरकार ने पूंजीवाद समाज निर्माण के लिए ढांचा खड़ा किया था। हम को कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा और पुरानी विकास की जो नीति थी जिससे एक तरफ देश में बेरोजगारों की तादाद बढ़ी और दूसरी तरफ पूंजीवाद का निर्माण हुआ उस को हम को बदलना पड़ेगा। देश में बेरोजगारों की तादाद कितनी है इसका भी सही अंदाज नहीं हैं। लकिन अनुमान यह लगाया जाता हैं कि दस बारह करोड़ हैं जो बेकारी या अर्द्ध बेकारी का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से आज 36 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि इन 46 करोड़ लोगों के कल्याण के लिए हम काम करें। अगर यह योजना इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लेती है तब तो देश को हम नई दिशा दे पाएंगे और अगर नहीं कर पाती है तो इसको हमारी विफलता ही माना जाएगा। इस पर लगातार चिन्तन करते रहने के लिए जो रास्ता ढूंढा गया है साल के बाद विचार करने का जो मौका दिया गया है मैं समझता हूं कि वह प्रक्रिया भी इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में सहायक साबित हो सकेगी।

जब हमें ग्रामीण विकास की चर्चा करने हैं तो एक बात का हम ध्यान रखना होगा।

[श्री राम किशन]

गांवों में दो तरह के लोग रहते हैं। एक वे हैं जिन के पास जमीन है और जमीन के अलावा दूसरी सम्पत्तियां भी हैं और दूसरे वे हैं जिन के पास जमीन तक नहीं है। आज तक जो विकास हुआ है अगर कोई यह मान कर चलता है कि वर्तमान सरकार या वर्तमान योजना में ही ग्राम विकास पर ध्यान दिया गया है तो यह गलत बात होगी पुराने समय में भी खेती के विकास पर ध्यान दिया गया था। छठी योजना शुरू होने से पहले तक पंद्रह हजार करोड़ रुपया पुरानी सरकार ने, पुरानी व्यवस्था ने ग्राम विकास पर खर्च किया था, कृषि पर खर्च किया था। उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? साठ प्रतिशत रकम एक तरह से प्रशासनिक मामलों पर खर्च हो गई और बीस प्रतिशत से अधिक खेती के—विकास पर भी खर्च नहीं की जा सके। यह बीस प्रतिशत जो खर्च हुई इसका भी अधिकतर लाभ ग्रामों में जो पद्रह प्रतिशत परिवार हैं जिन के पास 66 प्रतिशत जमीन है, उनको ही मिला है। आज क्या हम उनको इस लाभ से वंचित कर पायेंगे, यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। जब हम ग्राम विकास की बात करें तो उस विकास का बिन्दू हरिजन, भूमिहीन किसान और खेत मजदूर और गरीब तबका होना चाहिए, जिनके पास आमदनी का कोई स्रोत नहीं है। पुरानी व्यवस्था और वर्तमान व्यवस्था में हम किस प्रकार से अन्तर कर पायेंगे यह एक समस्या है जिस को हमें हल करना है। कौन सा ऐसा ढांचा खड़ा करें ताकि छोटे आदमी की मदद हो सके, यह समस्या हमारे सामने है और इस को आपको हल करना होगा।

आपने योजना का आकार बढ़ा दिया है। यह और भी बढ़ना चाहिए था। लेकिन साधनों का सवाल भी सामने आ कर खड़ा हो जाता है। इस पर हमें दूसरे ढंग से विचार करना चाहिए। आज साधनों की स्थिति यह है कि खेती की मार्फत और गैर खेती की मार्फत राष्ट्रीय इनकम में बराबर की हिस्सेदारी होती है। जितना हम खेती से पैदा करते हैं उतना ही खेती के अलावा जो धंधे हैं उन से पैदा करते हैं, उन से हिस्सा आता है। जहां तक टैक्सों के वजन का प्रश्न है खेती में लगे सम्पन्न वर्ग पर निश्चित तौर पर कम वजन पड़ा है। अगर योजना के आधार को बढ़ाना है तो साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए इस वर्ग पर, गांवों का जो सम्पन्न वर्ग है उस पर वजन डालने से—हमें झझक नहीं होनी चाहिए। गांवों का नाम ले कर अगर हम वहां के सम्पन्न वर्ग को छोड़ देंगे तो साधनों का एक बहुत बड़ा संकट हमारे सामने खड़ा हो जाएगा।

हमारे स्टिफंज साहब ने कहा है कि अगर हम विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर रहे तो हमारा देश गुलाम हो जाएगा। पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी योजना में 28 प्रतिशत तक हमने विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त की थी। 22 प्रतिशत विदेशी सहायता भी हम ने ली। इस योजना में विदेशी सहायता का अंशदान केवल चार प्रतिशत है उससे अधिक नहीं। अगर किसी प्रकार से इस विदेशी सहायता को भी हम कर सके तो इससे बढ़िया बात दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। उसके लिए हमें समाज के ढांचे में परिवर्तन करना होगा तभी हम आगे बढ़ पायेंगे।

कृषि मंत्री जी ने बहस में भाग लेते हुए कहा है कि जमीन वितरण पर पुरानी सरकार के मुकाबले में हमारी सरकार ने इस एक साल में काफ़ी अधिक जोर दिया है। अगर हम इसी पर संतोष कर लें तो यह एक बड़ी गलती होगी और हम गलत दिशा में चले जायेंगे। पुरानी सरकार तो गरीबी मिटाने की बात किया करती थी, नाम तो समाजवाद का लिया करती थी लेकिन पूंजीवादी समाज का निर्माण कर रही थी। पुरानी सरकार से आप अपनी सरकार का

मुकाबला न करें। और डिलाई पुरानी कांग्रेस सरकार के मुकाबले में नहीं, बल्कि जनता सरकार जिन अपेक्षाओं के साथ आई थी हम उसी रफ्तार से इस काम को करना चाहिए था। यह काम धीमी रफ्तार से चला है, इसको हमें बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। वैसे प्रारूप में समय भी दिया है, लेकिन समय तो पुरानी कांग्रेस सरकार ने भी दिया था, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में इसी प्रकार के समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन उसके नतीजे अनुकूल नहीं आये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक चीज खास तौर पर हमें देखनी चाहिए कि इन योजनाओं के नतीजे से जो सम्पत्ति पैदा हुई है उसका लाभ किस वर्ग को मिला है? जहां तक बड़े बड़े उद्योग पनपे, पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था का निर्माण हुआ, यह तो साफ है, लेकिन अगली दिक्कत और हुई हैं कि हमारे देश में हमने एक ऐसे वर्ग को पैदा कर दिया है जो कि आधुनिकता का शिकार हो गया है। हमें जब साधनों की तरफ़ ध्यान देना होगा तो उस समय हमें बचत बढ़ाने के लिए कोशिश करनी होगी। आखिर बचत न तो गरीब आदमी बढ़ा सकता है, न भूमि-हीन, न हरिजन और न गिरिजन कर सकता है। अगर बचत की कोई मात्रा है तो शहरों में सम्पन्न हुआ नया वर्ग, गांवों के धनी किसान और देश के पूंजीपति ही हो सकते हैं। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सारी पिछली योजनाओं का जो दोष था उसको हम इस योजना में समाप्त कर पायेंगे कि नहीं ऐसा आभास हमें नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे देश के गांवों में 5 प्रतिशत के करीब आबादी ऐसी है जो 5 रुपये महावार से ज्यादा कमाती है और इसी प्रकार की आबादी शहरों में भी है जिसकी संख्या कुछ ज्यादा है। लेकिन इस आबादी से ही हम टैक्स की आशा कर सकते हैं, बचत की आशा कर सकते हैं, और इस आबादी से ही हम देश के निर्माण की आशा कर सकते हैं। इस बचत को हम पानी की योजनाओं में, बिजली की योजनाओं में लगायें। पहले हमने ऐसा न कर के उस बचत को आधुनिक उपकरणों के पैदा करने में और जीवन के आराम की आधुनिक चीजें पैदा कर के उस सारी बचत को हमने बेकार कर दिया है, और मुझे इस प्रारूप में ऐसा नहीं दिखाई देता कि इस ढांचे को हम तोड़ पायेंगे कि नहीं। केवल कुछ लोगों पर टैक्स बढ़ा कर विकास की गति को नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है। विकास का लाभ जिन वर्गों को मिला है उसी को दबाना पड़ेगा, और सरकार को ऐसा करने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक प्राथमिकता तय की गई है, खेती के लिए, पानी के लिए प्राथमिकता तय की गई है उस में हमने केवल 600 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है। यह सही है कि हमारे देश के गांवों में आज भी शुद्ध पानी नहीं है, लाखों गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं है। यह प्रावधान उसके हिसाब से बहुत कम है। राजस्थान के जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूं वहां की योजना तैयार करायी, उस राजस्थान के लिए ही कम से कम 600 करोड़ रु० चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस वजन को भरेगी? लेकिन हम इन चार सालों के भीतर और कोई बड़ा काम कर सकें या नहीं, देश में एक काम जरूर करें कि देश का कोई भी गांव बगैर पानी के न रहे, इसका प्रावधान तो करना ही चाहिए। रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की बात दूसरे नम्बर पर आती है। जहां तक इन चीजों का सवाल है आज हमें इस योजना पर दोबारा विचार करना पड़ेगा।

इसी प्रकार उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आवासीय व्यवस्था के लिए भी सरकार ने कुछ प्रावधान किया है। यह सही बात है कि पिछली योजना के मुकाबले इस बार ज्यादा प्रावधान है। लेकिन समस्या की गहनता कितनी है?

[श्री राम किशन]

आज भी देश के अन्दर 1 करोड़ 70 लाख भूमिहीन परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनके पास रहने के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब तक इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकेंगे, पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि विकास की जो दूसरी गतियां हैं वह अपने आप निरर्थक हो जायेंगी।

इसके साथ-साथ हमें एक दूसरी बात को भी ध्यान में रखना होगा। हमने लघु उद्योगों की बात कही है, और जिस वजह से कही है उस के कारण कहा कि कोई बड़े उद्योग का विरोध नहीं है। आज जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं उनमें जिस प्रकार से पूंजी लगी हुई है उसके बाद भी वह केवल 55 लाख लोगों को रोजगार दे पाये हैं। लेकिन जो छोटे उद्योग हैं जिनमें पूंजी कम लगी है उनमें 1 करोड़ 14 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। लेकिन इस साल अगर आंकड़ों को देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि बैंकों ने, बड़े बड़े व्यावसायिक केन्द्रों ने बड़े उद्योगों के लिए 55 अरब रु० का कर्जा दिया है जिसमें केवल 55 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है। लेकिन छोटे उद्योग, छोटी इकायां जो 1 करोड़ 14 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देती हैं उनके लिए कर्ज की व्यवस्था 50 करोड़ के आसपास भी नहीं है। क्या हम आगे से ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि ज्यादा रोजगार देने वाले उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए और अधिक सुविधायें दी जायें? और उसके लिए हमें किसी प्रकार की व्यवस्थायें करनी पड़ेंगी। हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी का सवाल बहुत गहन और व्यापक बन चुका है। जनता पार्टी ने दस साल में बेरोजगारी को मिटाने का वादा किया है। लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने ही यह वादा किया है, मैं यह नहीं समझता हूं। दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में भी यही वादा किया गया था कि हम विकास-दर को 5 परसेंट प्रति-वर्ष बढ़ा देंगे और दस साल में बेरोजगारी को दूर कर देंगे। दोनों योजनायें समाप्त हो गई, लेकिन न हम 5 प्रतिशत की विकास-दर पर पहुंच पाये और न दस सालों में बेरोजगारी को दूर कर पाये।

आज हम ने ग्रामीण विकास और खेतों को ज्यादा पानी देने के बारे में जो प्रावधान किये हैं, उन से शायद ग्रामीण जनता को ज्यादा काम तो मिल जाये, लेकिन देश को सम्पूर्ण बेरोजगारी को मिटाने के लिए लघु उद्योगों, कुटीर उद्योगों और अन्य उद्योगों पर ज्यादा जोर देना पड़ेगा।

कुछ दिन पहले जनता पार्टी ने अपना जो आर्थिक कार्यक्रम घोषित किया है, उसमें 7 प्रतिशत प्रति-वर्ष की विकास दर प्राप्त करने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन इस ड्राफ्ट प्लान में हम ने केवल 4.7 प्रतिशत विकास दर का लक्ष्य रखा है। इस बारे में कहा गया है कि पहले भी हम ने 5 और 7 प्रतिशत के बीच में विकास-दर का लक्ष्य रखा था, लेकिन हम केवल 3.2 और 3.8 प्रतिशत प्रति-वर्ष की विकास-दर प्राप्त कर सके हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि उस का कारण दूसरा था। उस का कारण यह था कि पिछली योजनाओं में खेती पर ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया गया था। इस लिए 27 साल के योजना-काल में खेती की विकास-दर 2.5 परसेंट और 2.75 प्रतिशत प्रति-वर्ष से ज्यादा नहीं हो पाई। ड्राफ्ट प्लान में खेती और उससे सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों की विकास-दर 3.98 प्रतिशत प्रति-वर्ष रखी गई है। जब खेती की विकास दर 4 प्रतिशत के करीब हो गई है, तो क्या दूसरे उद्योगों की विकास-दर घटने की सम्भावना है, जिस को 7 प्रतिशत के बजाये 4.7 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है? अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें, तो देश का भला होगा,

अन्यथा कांग्रेस के लोगों को यह प्रचार करने का अवसर मिलेगा कि इन लोगों ने 7 प्रतिशत विकास-दर के हवाई किले बनाये थे, लेकिन 3, 4 प्रतिशत पर रुक गये हैं।

हमारी जिन योजना के लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हुए, उसका कारण केवल ब्यूरोक्रेसी या जन-सहयोग का अभाव नहीं था, बल्कि हमारी दिशा ग़लत थी। अब हमारी दिशा सही हो गई है और हम लोग लघु उद्योग, ग्राम विकास, खेतों को ज्यादा पानी देने और छोटे वर्गों के कल्याण की ओर जा रहे हैं। इसलिए विकास-दर निश्चित रूप से ऊंची रखी जा सकती है।

जहां तक साधन जटाने का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान में जो काला धन है, उस को निकालना चाहिए और गांवों के सम्पन्न वर्ग पर दबाव डालना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की हम आवश्यक साधन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इस देश की विशालता और बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी की दृष्टि से यहां पर बड़ी योजना बनाना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि इस ड्राफ्ट की जिन दो तीन कमियों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, सरकार उन पर ध्यान दे। वैसे, यह इतना विस्तृत ड्राफ्ट है कि जब तक इस के एक-एक चैप्टर पर लम्बी बहस न की जाये, तब तक कोई विशेष नतीजा नहीं निकाला जा सकता है। इसमें तीन लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं : ग़रीबी मिटाना, बेरोजगारी ख़त्म करना और समानता लाना। पहले दो लक्ष्यों को तो हम प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मुझे इस ड्राफ्ट में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं मिलती है, जिस के आधार पर हम समानता के लक्ष्य तक पहुंच पायेंगे।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think you would agree with me that if we are to make the Plan an effective instrument for bringing about socio-economic changes, the very first thing that the Planners should take into account is the economic reality of the land.

On the basis of that economic reality, the 'Plan Frame' should be built up, so that the necessary socio-economic changes are brought about, as desired by the people and also the Planning Commission. My first attempt would be really to paint the profile of our economic life in this country. I quote and I paint that profile on the basis of the available figures which have been mentioned by this document itself.

On the basis of this document I say that 29 crores of our people are below poverty line; over 20 crores adults are still unlettered; over 2 crores and sixty lakhs young men and women are either chronically or partially unemployed. Malnutrition is rampant very high in our country. The lowest twenty per cent accounts for 9.5 per cent of total consumption in the rural areas. The document further states that much of the benefits from the development had accrued largely to the relatively affluent. The assets of the top twenty business houses increased from about Rs. 2,500 crores to Rs. 4,500 crores between 1969 and 1975. I wish Mr. Stephen was here. It was during the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Four private firms control more than half of the total sales in seven industries and the parallel picture is that 82 per cent of the assets in the rural areas is controlled by only thirty per cent of the people who are affluent. On the other hand, thirty per cent of the population at the lowest strata own only two per cent of the rural assets.

This is the analysis; this is the profile. Then what does this analysis reveals? Putting it short, it reveals that the main causes of the revulsive facet of India are two:

(1) unequal distribution of wealth and means of production or productive assets;

(2) exploitative nature of the social and economic institutions.

This is the main drawback for the further progress of the society. The real touchstone of the Planned Economy should be determined on the basis of the action, upto what extent, these two fundamental obstacles are sought to be removed during the course of the planned development. That and that alone should be the touchstone according to me, of course. This is my approach to the plan frame. I think neither the Governor nor the Planning Commission has this approach. They have got a different approach with which I entirely disagree. Tested on the basis of this touchstone, if I am permitted to say, the draft plan is nothing but a disappointing one. It is nothing but frustrating. This document is nothing but it merely repeats the earlier one and nothing new has been introduced not to speak of any fundamental departure from the past planning document.

Why should I say so? I think you would also agree with me that there has been a phenomenal concentration of assets in the hands of the twenty business houses. Did this not suggest any radical measure to remove this concentration of economic power in the hands of these twenty business houses?

Nationalisation is the only way-out. No mention has even been made about the Government's policy regarding the nationalisation of the industries. Not to speak even of social control. This cannot remove the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few.

The public sector today has proved its mettle. It is as efficient as—if not more efficient than—the private sector. But I am sorry to say that although the public sector is a feasible proposition today, yet there has been not much attempt to further expand it. I think it is because of the ideological phobia of the Janata Party which is opposed to nationalisation itself.

Secondly, the planners have considered that there has been disparity in the holdings of agricultural land but there has been no programme for aggressive land reforms. I am told in the original document which was placed before the Cabinet for consideration there was no mention about land reforms itself. On second thoughts the planners might have thought something should be said with regard to land reforms and some lip-service has been paid to the land reforms question in a separate chapter called 'Distributive Justice'. The approach is very meek. It is not at all aggressive. Only aggressive land reforms can really remove the disparity in the villages.

Thirdly, there has been much talk about the minimum needs programme. I am afraid it is nothing but a populist and a hyprocritical slogan mongering like that of the previous Government. It is a design if I may say so, to relegate into the background the fundamental question of property relationship, the fundamental question of institutional changes.

Fourthly, there has been much talk about shift towards agriculture. Agriculture has not been neglected. We cannot say so as we are today in 1978 when our granaries are over-flowing and when we have got the problem of storage. Therefore it is not correct to say that agriculture has been neglected. Larger allotment for agriculture would ultimately enable the richer section of the rural community to gird up more and more and build up a capitalist economy in the rural side.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this has been the approach of the World Bank that there should be a reversal from industrialisation and we should build up an agrarian economy which will

ever remain sub-servient to a neo-colonialist economy. I only take the opportunity to quote Dr. William David Hopper:

> "The World Bank has hailed the exciting departures in India's planning concepts and the change in priorities...."

The World Bank authorities have hailed the shift towards agriculture and neglect of large-scale industrialisation. I think that will reverse the process towards modernisation. That will de-industrialise our country and ultimately our economy shall ever remain a colonial adjunct. Even if we implement the Sixth Five Year Plan the poverty line will ever remain undelible. Even after the successful implementation of the Sixth Five Year Plan 38 per cent of the people will remain below poverty line in 1982-83. In 1987-88 there will still be 277 of our population who will be below the poverty line. Sir, the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, in his intervention, was saying that they want to stabilise the production. But I would say that the Sixth Plan wants to stabilise poverty while the Janata Government is to break poverty. Now the whole concept of the Plan is to stabilise poverty, to de-industrialise our country, to reverse the process of modernisation and I would only like to quote Mr. Brian Davey regarding unemployment in India:

> "The I.I.P.P. estimates an addition to labour force of 48 millions in the 1970s. Adding the presently unemployed 15 millions and subtracting 3 million people for death and retirement there would be 60 million people for whom jobs would have to be found. If the manufacturing sector were to grow at the same rate as in the 1950s and 60s--*i.e.* at 8 percent p.a. with a 3.9 per cent p.a. growth in productivity—then it would provide a mere 5 million more jobs between 1972 and 1982."

The objective of the plan document is to provide employment to 4.9 millions. Sir, before concluding my speech I would like to say that I am am in complete disagreement with the policy approach of the plan. I would request the Planning Minister to redraft the plan and place it before the House so that the House and the country can have a meaningful debate over it. Otherwise, it will ever remain a paper plan divorced from the realities of the life and it will not lead us to any progress but it will reverse the process of modernisation.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंच वर्षीय योजना का जो प्रारूप हमारे सामने है, यह इस बात को साबित करता है कि इस से पूर्व जिन लोगों के हाथ म सत्ता रही है, उनका क्या दृष्टिकोण रहा है—इस देश की समस्याओं के बारे में । इस प्रारूप से लगता है कि 30 वर्षों के बाद जब सत्ता में परिवर्तन हुआ है, तो राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के जो सपने थे, जो उन के विचार थे, उन का कोई सच्चा अनुयायी, उन के मार्ग पर चलने वाला कोई आदमी, इस सदन में आया है, उसके हाथ में सत्ता आई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है । आप जब देखेंगे कि इस के पूर्व जब 1974 से 1979 के बीच की जो योजना बनी थी, जो प्रारूप रखे गये थे, उन में क्या आवंटन किया गया था और अब नई सरकार के आने के बाद जो प्रारूप आया है, उन में क्या आवंटन किये गये हैं—तो इनका अन्तर बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जायगा । कृषि से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1974 से 1979 की योजना में 3109 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जब कि इस प्रारूप में 1978 से 1983 के लिए 5800 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है । इसी तरह से ग्रामीण विकास के लिए उस योजना

[श्री राम सवक हजारी]

म 1193 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, परन्तु इस प्रारूप में 2800 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है । सिंचाई और पावर नियन्त्रण के लिए उस योजना में 4926 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, लेकिन इस योजना म 9650 करोड़ रुपये का का प्रावधान है। ये सब इस बात का संकेत करते हैं कि जो हमारी समस्यायें हैं, जो देश के किसानों और गरीबों की समस्यायें हैं, उन को तरफ़ हमारी सरकार का ध्यान गया है ।

लेकिन में एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं--उत्तर-पूर्वी आंचल के लिए विद्युत की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है । पहली योजना में केवल 79 मेगावाट की व्यवस्था थी, इस योजना म 200 मेगावाट की व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन अभी भी वहां 500 मेगावाट की कमी है । इस लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ़ खींचना चाहता हूं--आप इस क्षेत्र की विद्युत की समस्या की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दीजिए । यदि आप उत्तर-पूर्वी रेंज की विद्युत की आपूर्ति की तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे, तभी उस क्षेत्र के समुचित विकास की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा में भी उसी तरह से है । तो यह सारा देखने से लगता है कि सरकार दरअसल में देश के समुचित विकास के लिए सोच रही है । कल जब स्टीफन साहब बोल रहे थे तो मैं उन के भाषण को सुन रहा था । हमारी उन के प्रति श्रद्धा है लेकिन सच्चाई भी कोई चीज है और सच्चाई से किसी को मुकरना नहीं चाहिए । उन्होंने इन्दिरा जी के डर से भले ही यहां पर कहा हो लेकिन में ऐसा समझता हूं कि अपनी आत्मा से वे कल यहां नहीं बोल रहे थे । जब इन्दिरा जी शासन में थीं और यह कहा जाता था कि इन्दिरा गांधी आई हैं और नई रोशनी लाई हैं, उस समय को देखिए । उस समय 1969 से 1975 के बीच 20 बड़ घरानों की सम्पत्ति 2500 करोड़ रुपये थी और फिर वह बढ़ कर 4,500 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। इस से साबित होता है कि वे क्या नई रोशनी लाई थीं, यह उस का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है।

इतना ही नहीं, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहूंगा कि आप ने लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग की बात कही है लेकिन ये जो बड़े उद्योग बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चल रहे हैं, इन के बारे में अन्य देशों में भी यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि मजदूरों को उन में समुचित हिस्सा मिले, उस में उन को भी प्रतिनिधित्व मिले । जैसे दूसरे देशों में हो रहा है वैसे ही यहां पर भी मजदूर को उन बड़े बड़े मिलों के प्रबन्ध में हिस्सा दिया जाए । आज ब्रिटेन फ्रांस और जर्मनी में और अन्य देशों में भी यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि जो उद्योगों में लगे हुए मजदूर हैं, उन के प्रबन्ध में उनको समुचित हिस्सा मिले । इसलिए हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह चाहेंगे कि वे भी इस तरफ़ ध्यान दें और जो मजदूर कारखानों में लगे हुए हैं, उन को उन कारखानों म समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व मिले ।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं उन से यह भी अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यह योजनायें तो बन जाती हैं और पिछली सरकार ने भी योजनाएं बनाई थीं, लेकिन उनका कार्यान्वयन सही ढंग से नहीं होता है । उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सही ढंग से हो, इस की तरफ़ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए । हम यह भी आग्रह करेंगे कि एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम

आप बनाएं। आप कहेंगे कि यह काम तो राज्य सरकारों को करना है लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि विशेष परिस्थिति में आप इस का एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाएं और राज्य सरकारों को कहें कि उस के अनुसार वह कार्य करें। जो योजनाएं बनती हैं, उन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन हो और सही रूप में वे किसानों और मजदूरों के सामने जाएं और जमीन पर वे योजनाएं उतारें। इस के लिए आप तीन, चार वर्ष का समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाएं और उस को पूरा करें, नहीं तो कागज पर योजनाएं बन जाती हैं और उन योजनाओं का सही पालन नहीं हो पाता है।

बिहार की जहां तक बात है, बिहार के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले भी प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह किया था कि बिहार भारत में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। उन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार को सब से ज्यादा सहायता दी गई। हम उन से कहना चाहते हैं कि हम आप से भिक्षा नहीं मांग रहे है, हम भीख नहीं मांग रहे हैं बल्कि हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि बिहार का उत्थान और बिहार की प्रगति तभी सम्भव हो सकती है जब बिहार में जितने कल-कारखाने है, जितनी माइस हैं, जितनी खदानें हैं, उन के प्रधान कार्यालय भी वहीं पर खोले जाएं ; बाहर उन कार्यालयों के होने से बिहार को बहुत बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है, दो सौ हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रति वर्ष बिहार को घाटा हो रहा है। यदि इन कार्यालयों को आप बिहार में स्थापित कर दें और वहां की खदानों से जो कच्चा माल निकलता हैं और बाहर उस से सामान बनाया जाता हैं, अगर वह सामान वहीं बिहार के कारखानों में बनने लगे, तो बिहार काफी प्रगति करेगा। हम आप से भिक्षा नहीं मांगने जा रहे हैं। हम यह चाहेंगे कि वहां के 450 ऐसे कार्यालय हैं, जो कि दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता में स्थापित हैं और बिहार में प्रधान कार्यालय न होने से वहां पर करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा हो रहा है। इसलिए उन के प्रधान कार्यालयों को बिहार में स्थापित करें, यह हम उन से आग्रह करना चाहेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कृषि का जहां तक सवाल है, आप की यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है कि आप छोटे किसानों को, मजदूरों को सबसिडी देने जा रहे हैं। यह आप का बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम है और मुझको व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानकारी है कि यह बहुत सफल योजना हैं। यदि इस योजना को कारगर ढंग से पूरे देश में लागू कर दें, तो इस से छोटे किसानों और मजदूरों को बहुत फ़ायदा होगा। हर जगहों में हमने देखा है कि जिन लोगों को सबसिडी दिये गये हैं, जिनको रोजगार दिये गये हैं, वे इस योजना से बहुत खुश हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप रोजगार की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान दें।

गांवों में रहने वालों को तीन चीजों की जरूरत है। सड़क, विद्युतीकरण और इरीगेशन। यदि ये तीन चीजें उन्हें व्यापक ढंग से और योजनाबद्ध ढंग से दे देते हैं तो फिर भारत का विकास अपने आप हो जाएगा और आपको इस लिए कोई विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं करना होगा। इस तरफ़ पिछली सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया हैं। जब हम लोगों से मिलते हैं तो वे यही कहते हैं कि आप हमें जमीन में पानी दे दीजिए, आप हमें बिजली दे दीजिए और हमारे गांव तक सड़क पहुंचा दीजिए। उनकी आकांक्षा है कि उन्हें ये तीन चीजें दे दी जाएं। अगर ये तीन चीजें उन्हें मिल जाती हैं तो वे सुखी हो जाएंगे। यह बात किसान भी कहते हैं और मजदूर भी कहते हैं।

हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहते हैं कि आज देश की आशाएं आपकी तरफ़ लगी हुई है। आप गांधी जी के पथ पर चलने वाले हैं।

[श्री राम सेवक हजारी]

आप इन योजनाओं को सही ढंग से, सबल रूप से चलायें। इसी तरह से भारत का विकास होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ में पुनः प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि उन के नेतृत्व में भारत का अवश्य विकास होगा।

श्री एस० आर० रेड्डी (गुलबर्गा) : मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, यह जो पांच साला प्लान इस सदन में जिस रूप में आया है, उसके लिए में किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूं। हर सियासी पार्टी का यह फर्ज होता है वह अपनी मुखालिफ पार्टी का, जो कि सरकार में होती है, विरोध करे। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि जनता पार्टी ने जिन उसूलों को मुल्क में लाने की बात कही थी, जिन बातों का अपने मेनिफेस्टो में वायदा किया था, उनको हम इस प्लान में पूरा होते नहीं देखते हैं। कोई भी सियासी पार्टी जो कि हकुमत करती है, उस के प्लान के बारे में मुखालिफ पार्टी को यह देखना होता है कि उसने अपने वायदों को अपने प्लान में पूरा किया है या नहीं। अगर किसी सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है तो उसे इस मुल्क पर हकुमत करने का कोई हक नहीं है।

आज की बहस में, इस तरफ के जिन स्पीकर्स ने हिस्सा लिया है, उन्होंने यही कहा कि तीस साल में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि तीस साल तो हो चुके हैं, अगर उन तीस सालों में कुछ नहीं हुआ है तो उसे छोड़ें मगर आपने जो देश के सामने वायदा किया है, उसे तो आप पूरा करें। उन वायदों के मुताबिक आप प्लान लायें और आपको जो करना है वह तो आप करें। लेकिन बार बार पिछले तीस सालों की बात करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। किसी भी सियासी पार्टी के लिए यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

मैंने इस प्लान की प्रायरिटीज देखी हैं। पिछली सरकार की प्रायरिटीज से ये कोई निराली प्रायरिटीज नहीं हैं, अलग प्रायरिटीज नहीं हैं। यहां यह भी कहा गया कि पिछली सरकार ने एग्रीकल्चर के डवलपमैंट पर ध्यान नहीं दिया अब इस सरकार की तरफ से उस पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। अभी हमारे आनरेबल फ्रेण्ड चित्त बसु ने कहा कि यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि पिछली सरकार ने एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया था, अब इस सरकार के ध्यान देने की वजह से इतना प्रोडक्शन हुआ है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह बात कहनी है कि ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो कि एक साल या 6 महीने में डवलप्ड हो जाए। यह तो निरन्तर तीस सालों की कोशिशों का नतीजा है? हमें आज अनाज जमा करने के लिए भंडार नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यह कह देना कि हम रूरल डवलपमैंट के लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं। हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमें क्या क्या करना चाहिए और क्या क्या हमारे देश में होना चाहिए? हमें इसकी तफसीलात को भी देखना पड़ेगा। जैसा कि यहां कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान देहातों में रहता है और देहातों में कितनी गरीबी है। उन गरीब लोगों की हालत को सुधारने के लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिए? देहातों में 80–90 फीसदी लोग एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर रहते हैं। अब हमें यह देखना है कि ये जो लोग एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर हैं उनके पास कोई जमीन है या नहीं। अगर उन लोगों की हालत को हमने सुधारना है तो लेण्ड रिफार्म्स इज ए मस्ट। लैण्ड रिफार्म्स को अमल में लाना बहुत जरूरी है। जैसा कल स्टिफंज साहब ने कहा कि इसके लिए

पोलिटिकल बिल होना बहुत जरूरी है और जनता पार्टी में है या नहीं मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं। अगर नहीं है तो प्लान को अमल में लाना मुश्किल हो जाएगा, इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करना मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

मैं आपका ध्यान कर्नाटक की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। वहां ऐसी पार्टी पावर में है जिस के पास पोलिटिकल बिल है। श्री देवराज अर्स की लीडरशिप में हमने लैण्ड रिफार्म्स को इम्प्लेमेण्ट किया है। जितने टेनेंट एक मुकर्ररा तारीख पर थे उनको मालिक करार दे दिया गया है। 54 एकड़ से अधिक जिन के पास ड्राई लैण्ड थी उन से उस सरफ्लस जमीन को ले कर लैंडलस लोगों, हरिजनों और गिरिजनों में तक्सीम कर दिया गया है। इस तरह से इस को वहां अमल में लाया गया है जिससे काफी लोगों को जिन के पास जमीन नहीं थी जमीन मिल गई है।

लैंडलैस लेबर काफी तादाद में हमारे देहातों में रहती है। सब को जमीन देना नामुम्किन है क्योंकि जमीन बहुत लिमिटेड है। हर किसी को नहीं दी जा सकती है। इसलिए दूसरे जो पेशे हैं, आक्युपेशंज हैं वे उनको देने की जरूरत है। जैसे फिशरीज है, पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग है, एनीमल हसबैंडरी है, डेरी फार्मिंग है, इन के जरिए से हम लैण्डलैस लेबर की इकोनोमी का सुधार कर सकते हैं। कर्नाटक में स्माल फार्मर्ज डिवेलेपमेंट एजेंसी की मार्फत यह सब चीज हो रही है। सर्वे यह बताता है कि इससे उनकी आर्थिक हालत में सुधार आया है। बजाय इसके कि हम एक दो एकड़ जमीन दें, इस चीज पर हम ध्यान दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। अगर दो एकड़ अच्छ जमीन दें और वह इरिगेटिड नहीं है तो उससे भी फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। इरिगेटिड लैण्ड दो एकड़ भी अगर किसी को मिल जाती है तो वह काफी हो जाती है। लेकिन हर किसी को इरिगेटिड लैण्ड देना नामुम्किन है। यह कहना कि हर जमीन के वास्ते हम इरिगेशन का प्रबन्ध करेंगे नामुम्किन लगता है। हर जगह पानी की सहूलियत नहीं होती है। इसलिए अच्छे तरीके से वाटर मैनेजमेंट करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, पानी को सम्भाल कर रखा जाए और कनवेंशनल फार्मिंग से जो इरिगेशन होती है उसको अपनाया जाए तो ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है। जैसे स्प्रिंकलर है, ड्रिपिंग है, ये जो इरिगेशन के साइंटिफिक मैथड्स हैं अगर इनको हम बढ़ावा दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि ज्यादा एकडेज इरिगेशन के तहत आ सकती है, वाटर मैनेजमेंट से ज्यादा एकड़ेज को सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है।

हमारे मुल्क में ड्राई एरियाज भी हैं। साइंटिफिक तरीके से ड्राइ फार्मिंग की तरफ अधिक ध्यान आपको देना चाहिए क्योंकि आजकल देखा जा रहा है कि जंगलात जो दस साल पहले थे उनका रकबा कम हो गया है और बहुत ही नीचे वह चला गया है। इसकी वजह से मुल्क में वर्षा की कमी हो गई है। सायल इरोजन बढ़ गया है और जितनी हमारी बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजैक्ट्स हैं इरिगेशन की वे सब की सब सिल्ट जमा होने लग गई है। इसलिए फारेस्ट एरिया को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। जो मिनिमम एरिया है फारेस्ट का उस से भी वह कम हो गया है। यह इसलिए हो गया है कि डोमैस्टिक फ्यूल की तरफ हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। अगर कोई आल्टरनेटिव फ्यूल हम लोगों को दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि फारेस्टरी को बचाया जा सकता है। इसलिए उसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना जरूरी है। हमारी स्टेट में एक फार्म फारेस्टरी की स्कीम चली थी, चन्द जगह वह कामयाब हुई और चन्द जगह फेल हुई। इस स्कीम को आप फिर एक बार एग्जामिन करके अगर इंट्रोड्यूस करें तो अच्छा होगा। इस तरह से हम

[श्री एस० आर० रडी]

फारेस्ट्स को बढ़ा सकेंगे और लोकल फ्यूल की आज जो किसान की जरूरियात हैं उसको पूरा करने में हम उसकी मदद कर सकेंगे।

यह कहा जाता है कि जनता को प्लान में इनवाल्व करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह जो प्लान फार्मुलेट किया गया है इसको एन डीसी के सामने भी फाइनल करके पेश नहीं किया जा सका है। यह कहा जाता है कि अभी भी यह फाइनल नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि फाइनैन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद इसको फिर एन डी सी के सामने रखा जाएगा और इसको फाइनल किया जाएगा। तो यह कहने की बात और है, अमल करने की बात दूसरी है। इस प्लान में कहा गया है कि ब्लाक ऐरिया डवलपमेंट प्लान होना चाहिए और ब्लाक लेबिल का यूनिट होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं ब्लाक लेबिल के बजाय डिस्ट्रिक्ट को अगर यूनिट समझा जाय तो प्लान को इम्प्लीमेंट करने में और फ़ोरमुलेट करने में सहूलियत होगी, क्योंकि ब्लाक बहुत छोटा हो और ब्लाक लेबिल तक अगर प्लान की स्कीम को ले जायें तो मैं समझता हूं कि छोटी छोटी स्कीमें आती हैं जो पंचायत परिषद् या तालुका बोर्ड या जिला परिषद् कर सकती हैं। हमारे पास डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग अफसर हैं जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लेविल के प्लान्स फ़ोरमुलेट करते हैं और जिला परिषद् के जरिए से उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है। यह जिला परिषद् हर स्टेट में रखी जाये, क्योंकि किसी स्टेट में जिला परिषद है, किसी में नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में जिला परिषदें बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम कर रही हैं और उनकी नकल अगर दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी की जाय तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबिल पर प्लान के फ़ोरमुलेशन और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में सहूलियत होगी।

इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस जगह जो रा-मैटीरियल मिलता है वहीं इण्डस्ट्रीज अगर उसी एरिया में डाली जावें तो वह कामयाबी से चल सकती हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र गुलबर्गा में लाइम स्टोन का बहुत भंडार है और वहां तीन सीमेंट की फ़ैक्ट्रीज चल रही हैं—दो ए० सी० सी० की और एक सी० सी० आई० की। वहां रा मैटीरियल है, पानी है इसलिए वहां सीमेंट के और कारखाने डाले जा सकते हैं। आज देश में सीमेंट की कमी है और वह इस वजह से है कि मौजूदा प्लान्ट्स को बढ़ाने के लिए परमीशन नहीं देते हैं और न नई फ़ैक्ट्रीज कहीं और जगह डालते हैं। तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री से दर्खास्त करूंगा कि वह इस तरह से सोचें कि जहां जो रा-मैटीरियल मिलता है उसी पर बेस्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज को वहां लगाया जाय क्योंकि वहां रा-मैटीरियल की कोई कमी नहीं होगी, साथ ही प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कर्नाटक के लिए विजयनगर स्टील प्लान्ट मन्जूर हुए 10 साल हो गये हैं लेकिन आज तक उसका काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है। स्टील मिनिस्टर ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया कि चूंकि पावर की कमी है इसलिए कर्नाटक का स्टील प्लान्ट हाथ में नहीं ले सके। जब हम कर्नाटक की तरफ से पावर के लिए थर्मल प्लान्ट के लिए कहते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि थर्मल प्लान्ट्स इकोनामिकल नहीं हैं, और गैस टरबाइन्स प्लान्ट्स भी नहीं देते हैं, तो वही मसल है जो हमारे यहां कन्नड़ में कहावत है।

According to a Kannada saying, a mad man cannot marry. Nobody will give the bride to him because he is a mad man and his madness will not go unless he is married. Like that, unless power stations are set up, unless thermal plants are given to Karnataka State, power cannot be generated there. According to the Steel Minister, unless power is given, steel plants cannot be taken up. This is the argument of the

Union Government. I think the construction of a steel plant will take at least 5 to 10 years. So, within that time Kalinadi hydel project will be coming up and the power will be sufficient there for steel plants.

I conclude with one remark that next to landless labourers, there are the handloom weavers. But nothing has been said about the handloom weavers in the Plan. The annual Plan allocations say that some of the quality of the cloth will be reserved for the handloom weavers, but as was said by Mr. Stephen yesterday, small-scale industries should be provided marketing facilities and then only this problem will be solved. So also is the case with handloom products. They are finding it very difficult to market their produce. So something should have to be done for marketing the products of handloom weavers. I think the Janata Government at least should stick to their ideology and see that acecrding to their own lights the Plan is executed and implemented.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir: When the hon. Prime Minister spoke yesterday, the House intently heard and carefully noted the outline of the first five-year plan of the Janata regime. With a view to translating into action the goals of social economic policy prescribed by the Directive Principles of the Constitution in order to usher in a national programme based on the assessment of minimum needs and resources, we find considerable cohesion between the directions as laid down in the planning strategy of the Government in the Budget which we have just passed, and in the outline of the five-year plan which we are going to launch as soon as the National Development Council grants clearance to the Planning Commission.

We had considerable backlog during the last five five-year plans, due to the defective implementation during the last 30 years. But it must be added that the planners being men drawn from the profession of professors or passive students of political science and economics, they had planned in such a way, based on our national resources, on the infra-structure and also on the external assistance. From the first five year plan onwards, till last one just about to the completed, the last—one just about to be completed, the backlog in employment continued to pite up by millions of people. The figure of unemployment has now reached a colossal figure. In fact, those who are in the live register of the employment exchanges may be 20 million, but those who have been refused registration and those who are reaching about and not even coming to the employment exchanges. may be about 40 million. We have so very elaborately discussed the achievements of our past planners, in this House.

India is basically an agricultural country. 80 per cent of the people survive on agriculture. From time immemorial, our people are cultivating land and growing paddy. To-day, in 1978, officers of the Departments of Agriculture in the basicaly rice-eating States of India are sent to Japan and Philippines to learn how improved varieties of paddy are grown. And they are sent to participate in rice research in Philippines. We are depending upon other countries which are less developed than we are for gathering technical know-how, i.e. how to grow more crop and more paddy, for the purpose of feeding our population. This is a defeat for the planners. Therefore, the planners have not been able to select the right men for the right jobs. Talents and brains have been drained out, or driven out of this country. Brilliant luminaries of our country—scientists and doctors—are residing elsewhere *e.g.* in the much developed countries of US, UK and Germany. This is the pathetic result of our defective planning. Engineers in India, those who have come out of our engineering colleges, are driving motor cars and taxis. Having no other means, they have taken licences for driving owner-driven taxis, in order

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to eke out a living. They do not get employment. Doctors are roaming about in search of hospital jobs. There are 15,000 medical graduates in the country, asking for jobs. But still we have not been able to provide them.

I come from a region which is, I should consider, the richest in respect of natural resources, forest produce, agricultural output and minerals.

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can finish in another ten minutes, if the House agrees.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I will speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You complete today. We will sit for another ten minutes.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am speaking on behalf of a very backward region. Therefore, I would require time to speak leisurely.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every Member gets only 15 minutes. Whether he is the speaker or the first, it makes no difference. Therefore, either you speak today and complete what you want to say in another ten minutes, or speak tomorrow, but it will be strictly ten minutes. As far as I am concerned, it will make no difference.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Tomorrow, in a more genial atmosphere, you will be able to give me more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: It is the tag end of the day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you continue and complete today.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Of the 85,000 square miles in the northeast, 65,000 constitute a greenery, with fauna and flora in abundance.

For the last ten years, Rs. 15 crores worth of natural gas has been flared away in our region. According to technologists, our region has enough crude oil for feeding five refineries, fertiliser factories and petro-chemical units for a century to come. The coal that is available in the Indo-Burma border is so good that it can feed all our steel mills with first class quality of coal.

Assam has grown 550 million kg. of tea and earned as many crores in foreign exchange. Shri Mohan Dharia is considering its increase to 600 million kg. If sufficient help is given by the Planning Commission, Assam and the northeast can produce 1000 million kg. tea of the best quality in the world.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): It is not backward then?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The Prime Minister does not like to call any area backward. He wants that mentality to go. When I told him I feel frustrated, he asked what I do with the frustrated people? My belief is that if you take the frustrated people along with you, they will also feel that they are participating in planning and working. If they fail, they will realise that they could not do it and therefore they failed.

Tea is in the private sector. There is a demand from the progressive Members of the House that the tea industry should be nationalised. I also feel the same way. There is no parity between the production price of tea and its selling price. The cost of production of tea, even after paying duty, comes to only Rs. 4 per kg., but it is sold, as every hon. Member knows, at Rs. 80 per kg., and at Rs. 200 a lb. in the London market. After blending, tea loses its quality. There is

now a talk that the tea gardens should supply directly for internal consumption. I think, people will start getting good tea. If you take one kilogram of Assam tea, you will always ask for Assam tea and nothing else. Some hon. Members have tested it and they have praised it. Our Rashtrapati says that it is very good tea.

Our area is the richest part of the country in respect of natural resources. If resources are utilised, the people are ready to participate. But what happened in tea industry in the 30 years of planning? The price of tea has gone up the area of cultivation has gone up but the employment in tea industry has gone down by 50 per cent. This is a highly employment-oriented industry. You will find in every tea garden out of 25 lakh people, 12 to 13 lakh of people are unemployed. The Draft Plan says that in the country, 40 per cent of the people are below the poverty line. But in Assam, 70 percent of the people are below the poverty line. There are 50 lakh of Harijans and Adivasis. Nobody has taken care of them. 75 per cent of the total people are poor and out of them 65 per cent are below the poverty line. There is nobody to look after them.

When it is a question of investing Centre's money, I regret to say that Assam has been split up into five States. There they have spent crores of rupees after the new set-up of government, for building new capitals and for providing other paraphernalia. The Central Government during the last 30 years had never cared to find out as to how the money was being spent by them. What is the economic prosperity of that area with naked Nagas, naked Miris, naked Mikirs, naked Daphalas. Our people in the plains are as poor as they were. Their economic backwardness could have been removed starting some projects there. But instead of doing that, separate States were given just for the asking only to split the minds of people and hearths of the families. Why don't you divide Bihar where tribals are asking for Jharkhand State? Why don't you divide U.P.? One Ram Naresh cannot manage it. It requires three Ram Naresha to manage this State. You say that in Nagaland, some money is spent there and that the per capita expenditure is 31 per cent. It includes the expenses of keeping peace-keeping forces there.

Now, during the Chinese aggression so many army personnel were posted there and will their expenditure also be tagged on to Arunachal Pradesh? They will say that the *per capita* expenditure is 70 per cent and, if that is added to that of Assam, it will be 100 per cent.

When we ask for money, we do not get it. We asked for money for a bridge. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has written to me. In the meanwhile somebody said, it is an emotional necessity. It is a social necessity. Whether it is a techno-economic necessity or not, that is to be seen. When I asked for money, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Prof. Lakdawala, wrote to me giving historical reasons. I want to quote him. He says:

> "The main problem in the North-East is that this region is, for historical reasons, comparatively deficient in infra-structure and, in view of the general resources position of the country, it taken time to fill up the deficiency."

We resisted the Mughals for 17 times. The people who could resist the Mughal invasions for 17 times, the people who could remain free upto the middle of the Eighteenth Century —it was only in 1870 that Assam was completely annexed by the British— could do everything to build up the infra-structure. The engineers have gone from here; the planners have gone from here; the IAS officers have gone from here. They, together with the people of Assam who remained independent for so long upto 1870 could build the infra-structure. How could they not build the infra-structure for historical reasons? Where

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is the deficiency? They say that the infra-structure has not been built for historical reasons. As to what are the ristorical reasons, I have still to ask the Planning Commission and get an answer.

How much money did we ask? For the broadgauge line we asked for Rs. 37 crores. For years, the money is not given. If you take 10 years or more, Rs. 37 crores will become Rs. 73 crores. If you do not give the money; then wait. When, there will be agitation, there will be arrests and firing and slaughter and, thereafter, after 10 years or so, you will give the money. We ask 27 crores for a bridge today. After 10 years the cost of the project will become Rs. 72 crores, but you will not give Rs. 27 crores now. This is the treatment meted out to the people of Asam. They are offended; they are frustrated. The Planning Commission should look into this matter.

There, it is regional imbalance. Assam is an area which is suffering the most. There is regional imbalance in Bihar, Karnataka, etc. What is the *per capita* income of the State taking 1949-50 as the base? It is Rs. 296. The growth rate, taking 1949-50 as the base, is 4.2 per cent so far as Assam is concerned as against 25.56 per cent in Haryana. In Kerala, it is 1.2 per cent. In Assam, if you go to the hills of Assam, you will find that it is below 1 per cent. Is this not a regional imbalance? The Planning Commission should change the outlook. Today, this is the consideration that they give to the backward areas. It is a land-locked areaa; yet it is out off from the rest of India. Still we are contributing above Rs. 3,000 crores to the Central Exchequer every year. I have worked out that figure. It is Rs. 3100 crores a year. If Assam were a sovereign State of North-East—for argument's sake. I say—it could sell its oil to India at Rs. 110 per barrel, at par with the Saudi Arabian crude oil what You are purchasing for Rs. 45. You do not give the due royalty. Then, there are so many tea companies, about a thousand tea companies with the head-offices at Calcutta. They are contributing a huge amount to the Exchquer and the share is taken by the State of West Bengal. We are deprived of even a head-office. No head-office has been shifted to Gauhati. If I fly from Delhi to Calcutta, it takes one hour and 50 minutes; If I fly from Calcutta to Gauhati, it takes 55 minuutes. If I drive from Gauhati Airport 12 miles to the Capital of Assam, it also takes 55 minutes. When such is the condition of the roads in a city, you can just conceive of the conditions of the roads in the country-side and between the district towns. All these are the instance of regional imbalances. I feel that if there is any excuse that there is no infrastructure or these or those things are not there that is bunkum and there is no sense in it. I do not believe in the statements of the Professors of Political Science, Economics, History and Civics. This is nothing practical. I am amazed at that. Such words as he did, should not have been used. This is a matter of offending our self-respect. We are not inefficient people. Our people, wherever they are placed, have shown their worth. If you expect a local Chief Minister to become very active and successful in five years—all these IAS and IFS officers who have been posted from here to help the backward people to see the light of the day yet they could not help our people to do something concerete than the question of infra structure for historical reasons could not be raised today. Whatever small demands there are, you cannot meet, but you are spending thousands of rupees on vivisecting these people. You cannot give me a hundred crores or two hundred crores of rupees for our development which should develop not only the areas but also show some progress that India has made so that they should also feel that they are

equal to Delhi and Haryana where the per capita income is so much, the gross national product is so much. As far as all the States in India are concerned, it is very interesting. In Delhi, it is Rs. 2130; in Assam, it is Rs. 850; in West Bengal, it is Rs. 1046; in Goa and Andaman, it is Rs. 1689; in Punjab, it is Rs. 1518 in Maharashtra, it is Rs. 1330 and in Himachal Pradesh, it is Rs. 1050. Where do we stand in order of per capita income?

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the figure for Bihar?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The figure of Bihar is not available with me. So, with these words, I appeal to the Government, that we are not asking for finance commissions' or the Planning Commission's assistance without giving anything. We are contributing a lot of money; we are contributing a lot f money; we Our crude oil is not processed in Assam for employment potential; it is processed in Barauni. These systems must go. We are not only to evolve the problem of unemployed by manning menial and Class III employees only. We are having engineers and others who are sitting idle; they are unemployed. They should be also given jobs.

Then there is a question of public sector. The public sector is denying all the privileges to the people of Assam, although the whole projects are being built up on the resources of the State. With these words, I appeal to the Government, to my Prime Minister to give help to the people who need it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Being the last speaker, you got all the advantages.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.9 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clack on Friday, May 5, 1978/Vaisakha 15, 1900 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by the General Manager, Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.